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FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

The Government Express left Washing- | With Austria and Prussia, and with the States of the ton, with the Message, at 12 o'clock, M. on mercial League, our political relations are of the most Tuesday, and reached New York Post Office at 2 o'clock the next morning-this was three or four hours longer than the time occupied in its conveyance in September-the delay was occasioned by an accident to one of the riders. The Message was received in Boston at half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the Giver of all good for his benign protection. Our country presents on every side, the evidences ually risen from a few feeble and dependant Co'onies to passage of that act, are accordingly revived. a prosperous and powerful confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of na-tional prosperity. The pestilence which, invading for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of unusual health, has happily cation of that government, through its representative here, been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career .-The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have labored; judicious legislation and the natural and boundless resources of the courtry, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enter prise; and the activity always characteristic of our peo ple has already in a great degree, resumed its u u d and profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign relations has not materially changed since the last annual message of my prede We remain at peace with all nations; and no efforts, on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country shall be spared to maintain a position so consonant to our institution We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy with which the United States, under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nation -that of regulating their intercourse with other powers by the approved principles of private life; asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discossing the pretensions of others, with candor, directnesss and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire anything for themselves by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has left this Government with scarcely a claim up on its justice, for injuries upon foreign Governments, for agressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independent more extensively and permanently advantageous. of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his success ful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising, on any occa-

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not ferminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future pres rvation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

our north-eastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, Spain that the people of the United States must look back upon | The independent nations of this continent have, ever should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which ment of liberal political institutions. Their unsettled con divides its possessions from those of other powers. The dition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperi nature of the settlements on the borders of the United ty, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the States, and of the neighboring territories, was for a sea- world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, B athings; and has brought about a condition of affairs, in amination more than twenty years. New Grenada, Ven quire that this question should be put at rest. It is not to for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon be diguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hopthe time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole delay in affording it. re-ult of long pending negociations, and a perplexing arof ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be really for the property of a subsequent negotiation for the prince which is not thought to be really for the property of a subsequent negotiation for the prince which is not thought to be really for the property of a subsequent negotiation for the prince which is not thought to be really for the property of a subsequent negotiation for the prince which is not thought to be really for the property of a subsequent negotiation for the prince which is not thought to be really for the property of a subsequent negotiation for the prince which is not the property of the p by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those consent of the States interested in the question could be powers. obtained. To this proposition, no answer has yet been reevery portion of the Union participates.

The teclings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the United States, which are due as well to the recollection of former times as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion, undoubtealy correct, and steadily entertained by us, that the commercial rela tions at present existing between the two countries are susceptible of great and recipr cally beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France; and I am assured of the disposition of that Government to favor the accomplishment or such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, can, I have no doubt, be settled with entire satisfaction, and without difficulty.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cher shed. Our Min-Ister recently accredited to that Court, hes been received with a frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leave us no room to deabt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the lew subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confi-

ment of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicalled by an apprepriation act of the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose, which will be duly should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the carried into effect.

German empire, new composing with the latter the Comfriendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending with benefit to all who are engaged in

Civil war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconvenience and regr t. Our citizens who have claims upon that country will be prejudiced for a time by the condition of its Treasury, the inevitable consequence of long continued and exhausting internal wars. The last instalment of the interest of the debt due under the convention with the Queen of Spain has not been paid, and similar failures may be expected to happen, until a portion of the resources of h r kingdom can be devoted to the extinguishment of its foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were charged upon the ve-sels of the United States in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 11th day of October last, in compliance with the act of May 25, 1832, declaring that fact; and the duties on foreign tonuage which were levied upon of that constnued favor, under whose suspices it has grad - Portuguese vessels in the United States, previously to the

> The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating duties upon the produce of Portugal imported into this country in Portuguese vessels, was passed upon the appli under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the United States .- I regret to state that such doties are now exacted in that country upon the cargoes of American vessels; and as the act referred to, vests no discretion in the Executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of further legislation on the subject. Against these discriminations affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, seaonable remonstrance was made, and notice was given to the Portuguese government that unless they should be discontinued, the adeption of countervailing measures on the part of the United States would become necessary; and the reply of that Government, received at the D partment of State through our Charge d'Affairs at Lisbon, in the month of September last, afforded no ground to hope for the aban lonment of a system so little in harmony with the treatment shown to the vessels of Portugal and their cargoes in the ports of this country, and so contrary to the expectations we had a right to entertain.

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and Belgiam, a friendly intercourse has been uninterruptedly main-

With the government of the Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance and the condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the arising from acts committed by its anthority. The most laws of the two governments, reciprocally beneficial to the imposing and perplexing of those of the United States navigating interests of both; and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be

> Copies of the treatics concluded with the governments of Siam and Muscat are transmitted for the information of Congress, the ratifications having been received, and the treaties made public, since the close of the last annual session. Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable commercial benefit; and we have, besides, received from the Sultan of Muscat prompt evidence of his desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings, by liberal acts toward one of our vessels, bestowed in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowle gement.

Our commerce with the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret. The only effect of an ad-Of pending questions, the most important is that which herence to them will be to benefit the navigation of other exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to countries, at the expense both of the United States and

the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced than half a century, to determine, what no nation severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishsuch, that this perhaps was not indispensible to a zil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed out faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Govern- of the Republics of Colombia and Mexico, are still pend Time, has, however, changed this state of ing, although many of them have been presented for exwhich the true interests of both countries imperitively re- ezeula, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention the desire of the British Government, to termisate it, we ed our citizens will, ere long, receive full compensation are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for the

bitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a ded by the United States with the Pera-Bolivian Confedpinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States and Chili; and the the United States to terminate satisfactority this dispute, by programs the sales in the satisfactority this dispute,

ceived. The attention of the British Government has, upon Mexico, and a variety of other events touching the however, been argently invited to the subject, and its re- bonor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor ply cannot, I am confident be much longer de ayed. The to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a spegeneral relations between Great Britain and the United cial recommendation of the course to be pursued to ob-States are of the most friendly character, and I am well taining a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries comsatisfied of the sincere disposition of that government to plained of by this government and by our citizens. He maintain them upon their present footing. This disposi- recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent tion has also, I am persuaded, become more general with authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that dethe people of England than at any previous period. It is mand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is recip. Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the rocated by the Government and people of the United opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with States The conviction, which must be common to all, of that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the injurious consequences that result from keeping open the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obthis irritating question, and the certainty that its final set vious, too, that Congress believed with the President, that tlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead another demand should be made, in order to give undenito an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last ses able and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremiston, I laid before you the recent communications etween ties with a neighboring power; but that there was an inthe two Governments, and between this Government disposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Execuand that of the State of Mame, in whose solicitude, con- tive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either de cerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, sied or unreason bly delayed by the Mexican government. entering upon the duties of my office, a special mes-enger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. ply, which bears date of the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire on the part of that Government to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligations of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two Governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances; and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercoor-e with foreign vations, it was my particular desire from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and we A correspondence has been opened with the Govern- known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental i obviating all existing difficulties with that government and in restoring to the intercouse between the two Repub ics, that liberal and friendly character by which they I more deeply, to have found in the recent communications

jects would be successful.

years before the Mexican Government, and some of respects, the extent to which it has been spread through that any specific communication in answer to our last far greater influence over the result, than any which documents, it will be seen, that for not one of our pub- important in its bearings upon the interest. lic complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; I have found no reason to change my own opinion as that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, befavorably considered; and that but four cases of both ing perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stabili-

given to the Executive alone could be farther usefully ments to make them the subject of political agitation .employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a lodged, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers satisfactory termination, the subject was by my prede- to which the free and unbiassed exercise of political cessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its inter- opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of position. In accordance with the clearly understood republican government-would be exposed by any furwishes of the Legis'ature, another and formal demand ther increase of the already overgrown influence of corfor satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Gov- porate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently ernment, with what success the documents now com- with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection municated will show. On a careful and deliberate ex- which circumstances have dissolved. amination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, of hostility towards those institutions. Banks propto Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, er may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. confident that it will be characterised by that moderation that it will be characterised by that moderation the should be created, what privileges they tion and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was forty-five millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-three dol- rights, or the exercise of them, the General Governsources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued. ward them is well performed, when it refrains from are estimated at twenty-three millions four hundred and legislating for their special benefit, because such leninety nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dol- gislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, lars, constituting an aggregate of sixty-nine millions and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its four dollars Of this amount, about thirty-five millions own affairs as to make it the interest of those institwo hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and tutions to strengthen and improve their condition for sixty-one dollars will have been expended at the end of the security and welfare of the community at large the year on appropriations made by Congress, and the They have no right to insist on a connection with residue, amounting to thirty-four millions one hundred the Federal Government, nor on the use of the pub and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars, will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the future a compulsory connection of this kindthe first of January next.

four hundred and ninety-eight dollars is considered as immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable consist chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposite banks. The details up on this subject will be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper, in the condition of the country, to have the estimates on all subjects made as low as practicable, without prejudice to any great public measures. The Departments were, therefore, desired to prepare their estimates accordingly; and I am happy to find that they have been able to grad nate them on so economical a scale. In the great and of ten unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subwith promptitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury, without any resort to loans or charges imposed on it during 1838.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finances during the current year; a period which, for the amount of will permit. public moneys disbursed and deposited with the States, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the to the collection, safe keeping, and transfer of the pub-

to your notice. On the toccasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were, the creation of a national bank; in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me aby the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover-what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference-the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the Republic, and, on ter to your disspassionate reflection; confidently hoping all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant - which, on the one hand shall give safety and stability to Since the measure in question was submitted to your the fiscal operations of the Government, and be consistent consideration, most of you have enjoyed the advantage on the other, with the genius of our institutions, and of personal communication with your constituents. For one State only has an election been held for the Federal Government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of been held in several of the States, at which the expedimore or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice.

Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far deeper and more immediate local interest, than the fiscal plans of the National Treasury, were involved in those elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact, that there were at the time in those states more than one hundred and sixty millions of bank capital, of which large portions were subject to actual fortenare—other large portions upheld only by special and limited legister large portions upheld on the special and limited legister large portions upheld on the special and limited legister large portions upheld on the special and large portions upheld large portions upheld on the special and la lative indulgences-and most of it, if not all, to a been conducted for the past year. The disposition of the

efforts of mine for the accomplisment of those desirable ob- its corporate existence upon the will of the State Legis- Congress. The practicability of retaining the title and islatures, to be then chosen. Apprised of this circum-Although the larger number, and many of them ag-gravated cases of personal wrongs have been now for that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these the causes of national complaint, and those of the most all the ramifications of society, its direct connection offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and with the then pending elections, and the feelings it was satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a demand, made five months ago, has been received from could possibly have been produced by a conflict of the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary opinion in respect to a question in the administration of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying of the General Government, more remote, and far less

descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and ty nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a connections exists between | property, to be disposed of for the common benefit of al Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers them, which, like the past, offers such strong induce.

The discontinuance of the use of State banks for should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous oc easion, belong to the States to decide. Upon their Thereceipts during the present year from all ment can have no motive to eneroach. Its duty tolic money for their own benefit. The object o the measure under consideration is, to avoid for It proposes to place the General Government, in But of that sum, only one million eighty-five thousand regard to the essential points or the collection, safe keeping, and transfer of the public money, in a sit uation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the uses of private trade, and confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the concerns of the treasury; to preserve the measures of the Government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such 'a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from

which they will find it difficult to escape. These are my views upon this important subject jected, it is not possible to compute the receipts before- formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but hand with great certainty; but should they not differ es- to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public sentially from present anticipations, and should the appro- interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted priations not much exceed the estimates, no difficulty with unfeigned deference to the opinions of others. It seems likely to happen in defraying the current expenses | was hardly to be hoped that changes so important on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as have recently occurred in commercial affairs; and the those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they purbarrassments, has been extended both to the merchants sue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light, and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people; I shall increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other .- In any event, they may confidently rely

It is obviously important to this branch of the public service and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject should in some way be settled and regulated by law; and, if possible, at your present session .-Besides the plans above referred to, I am not aware that necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect any one has been suggested, except that of keeping the public money in the state banks in special deposite. lic money. No law having been matured, and not un- plan is, to some extent, in accordance with the practice derstanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to of the Government, and with the present arrangement of be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject the Treasury Department; which, except, perhaps, during the operation of the late deposite act, has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State banks, in particular places, for the safe keeping of portions of the revenue.-This discretionary power might be continued, if Congress the revival, with modifications, of the deposi e system deem it desirable, whatever general system be adopted.—established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public moneys by the banks; and the anticipate few of those difficulties, and little of that dediscontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. - arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of the machin-Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on Congress so to regulate and guard it as to prevent the pubthe two first propositions as expressed in the negative, lie no ey from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs of individuals. Thus arranged, althoug gain to recur to them. In respect to the last, you it would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds which I desire to secure to it by the only to test still further the expediency of the measure, plan I have proposed, it would, it must be administed, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which has recommended that plan to my judgement-the separation of he fiscal concerns of the Government from those of indi-

With these observations, I recommend the whole matviduals or corporations. with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our

But it is not in this view of the subject alone, that your nterposition is required. The United States, in settling with the trustee for their stock, have withdrawn their the support it might otherwise have derived from the funds from their former direct liability to the creditors of result. Local elections for State officers have, however, the old bank, yet notes of the institution continue to be sent forth in its name, and apparently upon the authority ency of the plan proposed by the Executive has been of the United States. The transactions connected with extent; and should they result unfortunately, the interest of individuals may be deeply compromised. Without an ertaking to decide how far, or in what form, it any, the trustee could be made liable, for notes which contain nobligation on its part; or the old bank, for such as are pu in circulation after the expiration of its charter, and with out its authority, or the Government for indemnity, in case of loss, the question still presses itself upon our consideraion, whether it is consistent with duty and good faith on the part of the Government, to witness this proceeding without a single effort to arrest it.

Office, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of shall prove satisfactory to Congress? Cannot all the ob-

of that Government, so little reason to hope that any future | greater or less extent, dependent for a continuance of | public lands is one of the most important trusts confided to control of such extensive domains in the General Governbracing them into the Federal Union as co-equals with the original States, was seriously doubted by many of our wisest statesmen. All feared that they would become a source of discord, and many carried their apprehensions so har as to see in them the seeds of a future dissolution of

> But happily our experience has already been sufficient to quiet, in a great degree, all such apprehensions. The position, at one time assumed—that the admission of new States into the Union on the same footing with the original States, was incompatible with a right of soil in the United States, and operated as a surrender thereof, not withstanding the terms of the compacts by which their admissis was designed to be regulated—has been wisely abandoned. Whether in the new or the old States, all now agree that the right of soil to the public lands remains in the Federal Government, and that these lands constitute a commo the States, old and new. Acquiescence in this just prin ciple by the people of the new States has naturally pronoted a disposition to adopt the most liberal policy in the sale of the public lands. A policy which should be limited to the mere object of selling the lands for the greatest possible sum of money, without regard to higher considerations, finds but few advocates. On the contrary, it is generally conceded, that whilst the mode of disposition adopted by the Government, should always be a prudent one, yet its leading object ought to be the early settlement and cultivation of the lands sold; and that it should discountenance, if it cannot prevent, the accumulation of large tracts in the same hands, which must necessarily retard the growth of the new States, or entail upon them a dependent tenantry, and its attendant evils.

A question embracing such important interests, and so well calculated to enlist the feelings of the people in every quarter of the Union, has very naturally given rise to numerous plans for the improvement of the existing system. The distinctive features of the policy that has hitherto prevailed, are to dispose of the public lands at moderate prices, thus enabling a greater number to enter into competition for their purchase, and accomplishing a double object of promoting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, and at the same time increasing the receipts of the Treasury; to sell for cash, thereby preventing the disturbing influence of a large mass of private citizens indebted to the Government, which they have a voice in controlling; to bring them into market no faster than good lands are supposed to be wanted for improvements, thereby preventing the accumulation of large tracts in few hands; and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the Government; thus diminishing the amount to be raised from the people of the States by taxation, and giving each State its proportion of the benefits to be derived from this common fund in a manner the most quiet, and at the same time, perhaps, the most equitable, that can be devised. Those provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf of special interests deemed entitled to the favor of the Government, have, in their execution, produced results as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so complicated, and so exciting. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and Territories created out of the public domain, increased between 1800 and 1830 from less than sixty thousand to upwards of two millions three hundred thousand souls, constituting at the latter period, about onefifth of the whole people of the United States. The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls; composing nine States, the representatives of which constitute above one-third of the Senate, and over one sixth of the House of Representatives of the

Thus has been formed a body of free and independent landholders, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of mankind; and this great result has been produced without leaving any thing for future adjustment between the Government and its citizens. The system under which it has been accomplished cannot be intrinsically bad, and with occasional modifications, to correct abuses and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may, I think, be safely trusted tensive interests, much virtue in stability, and although great and obvious improvements should not be declined, changes should never be made without the fullest examination, and the clearest demonstrations of their practical utility. In the history of the past, we have an assurance that this safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands; nor is it belived that any necessity exists for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system, or that the public mind, even in the new States, is desirous of any radical alterations. On the contrary, the general disposition appears to be, to make such modifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the original policy of filling our new States and Territories with an industrious and independent popula-

The modification most perseveringly pressed upon Congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not sooner satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the public lands as are ascertained to be unsafeable at the rate now established by law, and a graduation, according to their relative value, of the prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this matter, and a vexed question set at rest, perhaps, forever, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions. Hitherto, after being offered at public sale, lands have been disposed of at one uniform price, whatever difference there might be in their intrinsic value. The leading considerations urged in favor of the measure referred to are, that in almost all the land districts, and particularly in those in which the lands have been long surveyed and exposed to sale, there are still remaining numerous and large tracts of every gradation of value, from the Government price downwards; that these lands will not be purchased at the Government price, so long as better can be obtained for the same amount; that there are large tracts which even the improvements of the adjacent lands will never raise to that price; and that the present uniform price, combined with their irregular value, operates to prevent a desirable compactness of settlement in the new States, and to retard the full development of that wise policy on which our land system is founded, to the injury not only of the several States where the lands lie, but of the United States as a whole.

The remedy proposed has been a reduction of prices according to the length of time the lands have been in mar-ket, without reference to any other circumstances. The certainty that the efflux of time would not always in such cases, and perhaps not even generally, furnish a true criterion of value; aed the probability that persons residing in the vicinity, as the period for the reduction of prices approached, would postpone purchases they would otherwise make, for the purpose of availing themselves of the lower price, with other considerations of a similar character, have hitherto been successfully urged to defeat the gradua-

May not all reasonable desires upon this subject be sattion upon time. isfled without encountering any of these objections ? All will concede the abstract principle, that the price of the public lands should be proportioned to their relative value, so far as that can be accomplished without departing from the rule heretofore observed, requiring fixed prices in cases of private entries. The difficulty of the subject scens to be in the mode of ascertaining what that value is. Would not the safest plan be that which has been adopted by many of the States as the basis of taxation-an actual valuation of lands, and classification of them into different rates? Would it not be practicable and expedient to cause the relative value of the public lands in the old districts, which have been for a certain length of time in market, to be appraised, and classed into two or more rates below the present minimum price, by the officers now employed in this branch of the public service, or in The report of the commissioner of the General Land prices permanent, if upon the coming in of the report they

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Committee appointed to nominate candidates for the Old Court House on Tuesday evening, REPORT-

> FOR MAYOR. AMASA WALKER.

FOR ALDERMEN, BENAJAH BRIGHAM, ISAAC HARRIS, JEREMIAH BRIGGS, JOHN W. JAMES. EBENEZER STEVENS, LARRA CRANE. JAMES DENNISON, SIMON WILKINSON.

The Message will be found on our First Page. It is all that the sincere friends of the President could desire-firm, yet conciliatory-reiterating the opinions relative to the Sub-Treasury expressed at the commencement of the extra-session with unabated confidence, and giving a lucid view of the condition of our national affairs generally. The federalists will now be satisfied that Mr Van Buren cannot be intimidated by their shouts and temporary successes, but having formed his opinions upon the principles of truth and justice, he will be as constant in their maintenance as he is fearless in their expression.

Washington City, Dec. 4, 1837.

Both Houses of Congress met to-day at 12 o'clock, and contrary to the predictions of many, quorums were in attendance. Two hours of the morning were spent in congratulating, hand-shaking, profession-making-and it was pleasant to witness that good humor and good feeling pre-

When the House was called to order, one hundred and, fifty-six members answered to their names. The ordinary resolutions preparatory to organization were adopted, after which old Mr Whittelsey, of Ohio, who is literally the workingman of the House, and who, as chairman of the Committee on Private Claims, is entitled to the unlimited confidence he receives at the hands of all parties, attempted to induce members to go to work at once, but without success. A committee was appointed to wait on the President, and the House adjourned. We get the Message to-morrow, and as you will see it before this note can possibly reach you, I need not say one word concerning it.

In the Senate, the usual business of organization was disposed of, and then that body adjourned. Before it was called to order, there was a deal of joking and good natured jibing with the Hon. Silas Wright, on the part of the whigs. Mr Wright took all in good part, and told the gentlemen that their day of jubilee would soon be at an end. Every man was good natured and I never saw a session commenced in a happier mood.

The course and policy of the administration will remain unchanged, as I am told, come what may; and those who have supported it will be expected to rally to its aid. The late elections in the State of New York, do not appear to have dispirited the leaders of the party in Washingten, and it is certain that they will go onward and pause not in their course. They say that the late elections were singularly unpropitious; but, they add, in the words of Lord Nelson at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, as he pressed the hand of one of the noblest captains of the British fleet, "This is too hot, Hardy, to last long,"

Col. Johnson came in for a good deal of railery before the Senate was called to order, and it must be said that the old soldier nobly and successfully parried the wit of his assailants.

The troubles and civil commotions in Canada, attract a good deal of notice among us, and the opposing combatants are rapidly gaining partizans. Four or five gentlemen from Lower Canada arrived in town on Friday, and it is reported, that they come among us to obtain the recognition of the Independence of Canada! The story is, undoubtedly, unfounded and idle. Until we get the Message, we shall not have anything like excitement, and my letter of to day, from necessity, must be brief.

Yours very truly, C. S.

35 The miserable blackguards who published a handbill yesterday, abusing Mr HENSHAW, and several other gentlemen, because Mr H. received three-fourths of the votes cast for a candidate for the Mayoralty by the democratic meeting on Tuesday evening, fired their gun a little too soon; for Mr II. declined the nomination the moment he was apprised that it had been made. No man in the domocratic ranks could command a larger vote than Mr H., would be consent to be run for the office; his eminent talents-extensive information, and honorable character, command the respect and confidence not only of his own party friends, but of all acquainted with him.

Linguistic .- The Germans have given the name of Linguistic to the science of Comparative Philology, which may be said to be a new science, when considered in relation to its present objects. By comparing different languages together, and by tracing each of them to its original source, it is expected that the relationship of different nations and branches of the human family to one another may be correctly ascertained. After this matter is ascertained, however, there is still another question to be solv- Sammy, all on 'em, 'cept the cammomile tea van, as was ed, which relates to the particular part of the globe whence they all sprung. All such matters of speculation will answer to keep learned men out of idleness and mischief; but we do not believe that any very important or certain information will be derived from it. An acquaintance with our present condition, and its wants, is the most important knowledge.

Metempsychosis .- The doctrines of somnambulism, maintained by the Animal Magnetists seem to be but a modification of the Pythagorean doctrines of Metempsychosis or transmigration of souls. If one man has the power, as they assert, of infusing his spirit into the body of another person who is sleeping, one might live forever, by making it a practice, whenever he is old, of putting cemetery of Lacken, after the designs of M Geefs, the and thus live life over again.

Death .- The great and pious emperor Marcus Aurelius thus philosophically reasons concerning the fear of death. "He who fears death, fears either to be deprived of all senses, or to experience other sensations. But if you no longer retain your own senses, you will no longer be sub- | till the following year. ject to any pain or grief. If you have senses of a different nature, you will be a totally different being."

103- We know of no paper that is more vigilant in its defence of democracy than the Rhode Island Republican- the order. its flag is always at the top of the staff.

The federalists are talking about their "fathers of the revolution." One of their fathers, about those mar schools, also passed. days, was caught carrying chickens to the British while they laid in Philadelphia, and several other things about them times, while our "democratic fathers of the revolution" were out fighting for freedom .- Ohio Statesman.

The resignation of Capt. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, as commander of the Exploring Expedition, is announced.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CONSTANTINE TAKEN BY THE FRENCH. and Malaga to the 3d November.

The taking of Constantine is confirmed by the following from the Malaga Official Bulletin:-

"To day, by an official despatch, news is received of the entrance of the French army into Constantine. The Such brilliant thoughts-fine poetry-acute wit-depth Municipal Officers, by the Democratic Meeting held at 47th regiment of the line took a principal part in the assault."- Malaga Bulletin Oct. 31st.

Spain .- The news from this country is not yet decisive of any result satisfactory to either the Queen or the Pretender. An account from Valencia of the 19th October speaks of " all the insurgents having retired to Cantavi | There is a rich poetic vein in every thing that comes from The news from Valladolid, of Oct. 22, is that Count

Luchana, Commander in Chief, follows close upon the Pretender's faction, and deals out to them sundry blows, great and snall. Portugal .- The individuals made prisoners in the

Charterist revolution, have been set at liberty .- The Cortes have decided in favor of a new constitution. The Queen has conferred upon Viscount Das Antas and

the Baron de Bomfim the title of Field Marshals, as a reward for their eminent services, in putting down the late revolutionary movements in Por.ugal. On the 9th October the two officers above named, at the

head of a part of their division, made a public entry into Oporto. It was a splendid affair.

Not having received our papers by the ship Mexican in time, we are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the news by her .- New York Post.

FROM MEXICO.

The New York Star has received files of Mexican papers to Nov. 2d. inclusive.

The report of the dissolution of Bustamente's cabinet is confirmed-a new cabinet is organized.

The cholera the latter part of October had extended from Central America into Cuilo, frontier town of Chiap. common power and beauty every one will admit-but as, (Mexico) and caused great alarm. A sanitary cor- there is such a thing as growing careless when one bedon was established and a request laid before the Chamber of Deputies at Mexico Oct. 27, asking for appropriations to defray the expense of this precautionary measre. A communication also from Guanajuato approving of the supreme government.

Much of the time of the Chamber was occupied with discussing a bill relative to prohibiting the export of gold

The report of the Minister charged with the supervision

year ending July 1, 1836, is 320,310 piastres.

Canada Affairs - Yesterday's mail brought nothing further, of a definite bearing, in relation to the events of bring coppers into the "old woman's" side-pocket, we the revolutionary conflict. The military movements in the provinces are indicative of hard knocks to come. On the 30th ult. 6000 stand of arms, with accoutrements complete, arrived at Montreal from Quebec. Two field-pieces and a supply of congreve rockets, and detachments of artillery, cavalry and light infantry, were despatched for Sorel the same day. These reinforcements with the troops already at Sorel, it is said, will form a pretty strong brig-

We like the following extract from a London pub-

"Modernisms .- It is the state of unfinished action which is understood in such phrases as 'the house is building,' and 'the house was building,' in which the action is taken abstractly, without attending to the agent. The Romans expressed the same ideas by means of the passive voice, domus adificatur, and domus adificabatur. Every language has its idioms, which pedants only would attempt to change. For some time past, the bridge is being built,' 'the tunnel is being excavated,' and other expressions of a like kind, have pained the eye and stunned he ear. Instead of 'the stone is falling,' and 'the man is dying,' we shall next be taught to say, ' the stone is being fallen,' and the ' man is being dead.' This incongruous conjunction of a present with a perfect participle, as if for the purpose of producing a confusion of tenses, is an absurdity of very modern origin, and has scarcely yet appeared in any respectable composition. Johnson writes to Boswell, 'my Lives are reprinting;' Boling. broke says that 'the nation had cried out loudly against the crime while it was committing;' and Milton, in hi speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, indignantly exclaims, 'yet these are the men cried out against for schismatics and secretaries, as if, while the temple of the Lord was building, some cutting, some squaring the mar-be, &c. Viewing the present participle solely in its vertal state, it becomes assimilated to the infinitive, and is a general name for the whole class of continuous ex-

" Oh woman's love's a fearful thing."- 'As I don't ekvire any o' your conversation just now, Mum, will you have the goodness to retire?' enquired Mr Weller in a grave and steady voice. 'Well, Mr Weller,' said the buxom femals, 'I'm sure I only spoke to you out of kindness.' 'Werry likely, Mum,' replied Mr Weller; 'Novelist—A writer who benevolently supplies the Samivel, show the lady out, and shut the door arter This hint was not lost upon the buxom female, for she at once left the room, and slammed the door behind her, upon which Mr Weller senior, falling back in his chair in a violent perspiration, said-- Sammy, if I was to stop here alone vun week; my boy, that 'ere 'ooman 'ud marry me by force and wiolence afore it was over.' s she so werry fond on you?' enquired Sam. 'Fond !'re plied his father, 'I can't keep her avay from me. If I was locked up in a fire proof chest with a patent Brahmin, she'd find means to get at me, Sammy.

'Wot a thing it is to be sought after !' observed Sam, smiling. 'I don't take prid out on it, Sammy,' replied Mr Weller, poking the fire vehemently, 'it's a horrid sitivation. I'm actuwally drove out o' house and home by

it. The breath was scarcely out o' your poor mother inlaw's body ven von old 'ooman sends me a pot o' jam, and another a pot o' jelly, and another brews a blessed large jug o' camomile tea, vich she brings in with her own hands.' Mr Weller paused with an aspect of disgust, and torious that there is no class of men in any community who a single young lady of fifty-three .- Pickwick Papers.

The most complimentary and delicate effusion we have or a long time seen from a lady's pen, is the following picture of the French fair sex, drawn by an English sister yclep'd Mrs. Walker, in her book on "Female Beauty:"

The women of France, considered generally, are the but the ninth part of a man." ugliest in Europe. Their forms are angular, meagre, and arid; their skin of greenish brown, or olive hue; their hair of an opaque dirty looking black, and excessively coarse; their forehead low; the general configuration of the forehead, as observed by Count Stendhal like that of the monkey; their eye brows compressed; their upper lip have numbered twice their years in the profession; and frequently covered with mustaches; and their voice rough.

Malibran .- The Independent of Brussels announces that a monument is about to be erected by M. De Beriot to the memory of Madarae Malibran, over her temb in the some young person to sleep-then entering into his body- sculptor and architect. It will consist of a rectangular had but three months experience on the stage, we are led to chapel rising into a cupola, surmounted by a cross. A door of bronze, richly wrought in fretwork, will admit the department she has chosen. through the interstices of its ornament a view of the interior, discovering at the extremity a statue of white marle, representing the enchanting cantarice as she appeared n life, in the fifth act of Norma. The chapel will be finished next summer, but the statue cannot be placed in it

The School Committee, at their sitting on Tuesday, voted 12 to 6 to introduce the new system into the Wells School. There was a long debate. Messrs Bartlett, esteem and respect of all who have the pleasure of his ac-Austin and Maret, supported, and Mr Emerson opposed

The resolves to make the Boylston and Wells Schools exclusively girls schools, and the Adams and Franklin for boys only, and to equalize the numbers in the ten gram-

Dr Perry made a report fully exonerating the grammar masters from a rumored charge of having sold out as acter, Bianca-Fazio by Mr Jones.

shership for money. Thomas Sherwin was unanimously chosen Master of the English High School, in place of Mr Miles, resigned.

Foreign Literature, &c., &c.: L. E. L .- The pretty-pet-poetess, L. E. L., (Letitia E. Landon,) has grati-Last evening the ship Mexican, Captain Lee, arrived | fied her numerous admirers by another charming producfrom Malaga, bringing Madrid dates to the 25th October, tion under the title of "Ethel Charchill," the scenes of which are laid during the reign of George the Second. The London Times comes out strong in its praise, pronouncing it far above the power of a woman to write! and feeling, are exhibited throughout, that it seems to astonish the redoubtable editor-but L. E. L., however successful she may have been in this work, had a previous reputation beyond the sunny praise of the moment. her pen, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the numerous admirers of her fascinating style. The work is not yet announced in this country.

Sheridan Knowles .- The rapidity with which this gentleman has thrown off his productions of late, seems to astonish every one. After Fanny Kemble appeared with such signal success in the Hunchback, anything from the pen of Mr Knowles was sure of being favorably received; and so fully was he aware of this fact that he fixed exorbitant prices to every successive production; but the Box Book of the two great patent Theatres not showing a sufficient income to justify such extravagant demands as those made by Mr Knowles, the late manager was forced to decline giving the prices demanded. With what success he gets along now we know not-but we see that he still keeps his pen in motion, having lately brought out a Comedy called " The Love Chase." Whether this will, or will not, add to his fame as a dramatic writer, we cannot say, having seen only a few short extracts from it, but we certainly think he has not gained anything by some of his late compositions. That he is a writer of ungins to reap such rapid and golden harvests as Mr Knowles has through his more studied works.

Trollope's New Work .- That inimitable old vixenthat proud old princess of absurdities and felsities-Madame Trollope, is endeavoring to regain her lost fortune by scribbling for the Rag-Lane tribe, London. We perceive that a noted foreign publisher, willing to turn an honest of the national domain, makes the sum total twenty-one penny, has put forth a work attributed to Trollope, called "The Vicar of Wrexhill," and in order more ef-The yield of the gold, silver and copper mines for the fectually to make it "go down," as the saying is, the distinguished talents of Hervieu have been put in requisition to illustrate each stirring scene. If this does not know what will. Another volume of trash and balderdash on America and the Americans for John Bull's voracious appetite-sick old gentleman as he is.

> Dictionariana -- Original .- Narrative-writing -A species of composition, which, in modern times, has degenerated into a mixture of the dramatic and didactic, in which the author is constantly tiring you with his dulness, by endeavouring to exhibit his genius.

> Naturalization-The art of manufacturing adult citizens for the state, without the expensive and tedious process of rearing them through the successive stages of infan-

> cy and youth. Necessaries of Life-Ali those luxuries to which we

have become irredeemably habituated.

Neckerchief-The yoke of fashion. Negative of a proposition-That side of a controver-

ted doctrine which requires no arguments for its supportthe burden of proof always resting with the affirmative. Neighbors-The guardians and managers of our prisate concerns.

Nervous-temperament-The temperament of those who have weak bodies united with weak minds. Neutral papers-Those journals which bow the knee to all the Baals, and worship all the golden calves in the

Neutrality-A state of selfish prudence-denominated partiality.

Nobleman-A man, whose merits, if he possesses any, are obscored by the lustre of his ancestry, and whose vices also are obscured by the glory of their reputation.

Notoriety-A cloud of smoke and dust about one's person and countenance, which is often mistaken for a halo of glory.

Nose-An aqueduct for tears-built out under the eyes as a support for spectacles. Likewise a musical instrument used in psalm singing in our country village church-

Novelist-A writer who benevolently supplies the world with false facts, which are wisely supposed to answer a better purpose than real ones.

Novice-A practicable man.

Nullification-A modern name for rebellion. Nature-That art which pervades the universe.

Tailors .- The question is often asked, why a tailor has been called the ninth part of a man-since our own observation proves to us that it would require no more of them to make a man, than of lawyers, doctors and politicians. We have reflected a little upon this subject, and have at length arrived at this conclusion : Every man naturally hates his creditor, who dues him for a debt which he cannot pay; and takes his revenge by reviling him and lessening him in the esteem of the world. New it is noooking round, added in a whisper, 'they was all widders, are quite as much annoyed as tailors, with this description of debtors. There is no class of men who are obliged to dun so many arrogant, foul-mouthed and indigent fops, who take their revenge upon their creditors by slander and detraction. We have no doubt, that to this circumstance alone is owing the old saying that a "Tailor is

Theatrical .- We were both entertained and gratified, on Friday and Monday evenings, with the performances of the highly respected and talented George Jones and lady, whose powers of acting equal, if not surpass, those who we hope the expectations excited on their appearance, will be realized on Friday evening, when Mrs Jones appears as Bianca Fazio, the character in which she most excels; with a graceful figure, commanding air, and beautiful face, she cannot fail to attract the attention of all ob. servers, and when we consider her youth, and that she has suppose that in a few years she will stand unrivalled in

Of Mr Jones we cannot speak too highly; his respectability in private life, and his celebrity in the profession abroad, entitle him to a warm reception at home. His perfect delineations of Romeo and Hamlet, justify us in believing him equal to any characters he may undertake; and while speaking of his great mental powers, we may be excused for reverting to his unobtrusive manners and gentlemanly deportment, which should ensure him the quaintance. Let all those who wish to be gratified, entertained, and delighted, go on Friday evening and give hem a bumper.

We were mistaken, yesterday, in saying that last night had been assigned for Mrs Jones benefit-it is this evening, when she will appear in her most popular char-

The Zions Herald states that a clergyman of this city has expressed a readiness to repair to Alton, and enter upon the daties of editor of the Alton Observer.

ports of the Committees upon articles exhibited at the late Fair, says-

put down by the Committee, as a Machine for Grinding Paint! Is it possible that intelligent Committee could not distinguish between a Printing Press and a Paint At Riker's Island, sch Teaze, fm Eastport, and 20 sail others.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 5—Arr Backus, Bernard, Havana.

03 We learn from a friend in Lancaster, that the democrats in that place are not at all disheartened by the boastings of their enemies, but are determined to support the principles of democracy with renewed zeal.

The brig Sea Bird, arrived yesterday, having on board come of the passengers of the schooner Rhine, Capt Tonney, which, it will be remembered, was wrecked on the 28 h ult., 250 miles from Abaco; being bound from Boston to Pensacola, with provisions. The persons released by the S. B. speak of extreme suffering from a want of

punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

Per order of the Commander, JNO. H. BARRY, Clerk.

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL -The use of the Hall having been granted, on the petition of William E. Channing and others, the citizens of Boston, without distincion of party, are invited to meet in Fancuil Hall Tills DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M to express their opinions on the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the importance of naintaining the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS. The meeting will

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE ME-CHANIC ASSOCIATION—The Fifth Lecture before the above Association will be delivered by Rev Hervey Wilbur, at the Odeon, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 12th inst. at 7 o'clock precisely.

Subject-Astronomy, with apparatus.

Doors open at 6 o'clock.

J GORHAM ROGERS, Sec'y.

NORTHER V DEBATING SOCIETY .- There will be a public meeting of the Society, on Friday Evening, the 3 h fast., at 7 o'clock, for a discussion of the following the use of Faneuil Half to Wm. E. Channing and others, for a public meeting?" Per order.
B. II. ANDREWS, Sec'ry.

PAST MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.—An adjourned meeting of the past members of the F. H. School, (or those who have entered since August 1821,) be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, 9th December, at 7 o'clock, at the Supreme Court Room of the Old Court House, to hear the report of their Committee, and to act on such other business as shall be brought before them. d5 epistm J. W. PATFERSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE,-The Democratic Republicans of Ward 12, one and all, are hereby requested to assemble at the Ward Room, (Franklin School House) on FIDAY EVENING. the 8th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the ensuing Municipal Election. d7

We understand that in consequence of the high prices Hay and Grain, the proprietors of the Roxbury Coaches are obliged to raise the price of their tickets to meet their expenses, and therefore at present they can sell only ten for a dollar—but so soon as the price of horse feed falls they will sell them again at the old price, or as low as they can be afforded.

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d7

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR DIFFUSION OF UNEFUL KNOWLEDGE, The firth Lecture before this Society, will be delivered by William H. Gardener, Esq. on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8 at 7 Sclock, at the Masonic Temple. rebject - Ancient Mexico.

At Cambri !gopor!, by the Rev Mr Muzzy, Mr Joel Gilling-ham, of Claremont, N II, to Miss Eliza Ann Cent, of the for-At Charle-town, Mr George W Baldwin, of this city, to Mis Catherine R Beckford, of C.

At Dorchester, Mr Ambrose H Sloan, 51. At Quincy, on Tuesday, Mr James E. adbury, 42, fermerly of Helius, N. 11 At Methuen, Mrs Sophia, wife of Mr Elbridge Griffin, formerly

IMPORTATIONS.

ST UBES. Ship Alexandria -950 movs salt. PORT AU PRINCE. Brig Tam G'Shanter

192 bags coffee, 60,520 lbs logwood, 1 box tortoise shell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-Friday, Dec. 8.

BUN Sets, High Water. h7 17m | h1 28 n | h3 27 n am h 9 12m pm

BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

ARRIVED.

Ship Alexandria, Turner, St Ubes, 5th u t. Sch Bethel, Eldridge, Richmond. Sch Rochester, Sherwood, New York. Sch Rochester, Sherwood, New York.
Sch Rophronia, Fountain, New York.
Sch Albion Robinson, Damariscotta.
Sch Splendid, Shackford, Eastport.

Sch Alfred, Tucker, Portland. Sch Wave, York, Portland. Sch Eastern Star, Bartlett, Newburyport. Sch Charles, Odell, Salem. Sch Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth. Signals for a brig and a sch.

CLEARED.

Bark Diantha, Williams, New Orleans; brigs Cameo. Reuben Paine, Frieste. Alexander, (Br) Card, Windsor; Franklin, Baxter, Charleston; Herald, Jos Perkins New York, v. a. S.lem; Lapwing Larrabee, Bath; s hs Pequot. Baker, NYork; Edwd Preble, Chase, Eastport; Challenge, Rodgers, Calais; Alpheus, Nickerson, Somerset; sloop Pomona, Pease, New

NEWBURYPORT BAR.

In consequence of a change in the Bar near the mouth of Court street. Newburyport harbor, the directions laid down in the Coast Pilot for making that harbor, viz:-"You must keep the lights in a range, and run for them till within a cable's length of the Eastern Light," is incorrect. In consequence of the shifting of the bar, a vessel following these directions, would go directly Shipmasters unacquainted with the channel as it now is,

had better take a pilot before attempting to enter the harbor.

Custom House, Boston, Nov 15, 1837.

[3w]

At Trieste, prev to Oct 10 Gulnare, Cushing, for Amsterdam;

Volant, for New York. At Malaga, Nov 8. Augusta, Higgins, wtg cargo, only Am. At Gibraltar, about 8th Nov, Lawrence Copeland, of Boston an Am ship was going in. At Cardiff, about Oct 17, George, Choate, for New York 20th.

A brig was going into Vera Cruz, 10th ult, supposed the Peri,

At Barbadoes, Nov 9, Sterling, Benjamin, arr 6th fm Boston, for Havana, few days.

At St Johus, NF. Oct 23, Hamilto t. Snow, hence, for Mediperranean, wtg suitable weather to load.

SPOKEN. Sept 30, lat 19, S. lon 32, ship Manchester, 55 days fm Boston for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c. PORTLAND, Dec 5 - Cld Pactolus, Norris, West Indies. - Sailed Magnolia, and Sebago, Cuba; Tallmadge, and Geo Henry, do; Cumberland, Forest, Forest, Telegraph, and Dante, Havana; Ruby, St Jago; Maria, Franklin, La; Dexter, Maron, Mobile; Emeline, Cuba. Also cld. raulina, Snow, Havana.

on, Mobile; Emeline; Cuba.

Also cid. Faulina, Snow, Havana.

SACO Nov 92—Arr Charles, Boston; Soth, Mercator, do;

and for sale by E. V. ASHTON, 117 Washington. HYANNIS, Dec 5 -- In port, brig Tam O'Shanter, Kendrick,

NEW HAVEN, Dec 4-Sailed Frank, Wiley, Boston.

ALBANY, Dec 3—Cid Norwich, Boston.

NEW YORK, Dec 5—Arr Mexican, Lee, Malaga, 23; Kentucky, Bunker, New Orleans; St John, Hitchcock, Mobile;

Ann Eliza, Biscob, Vera Cruz; Justice, Draper, Thomaston;

Ann Eliza, Biscob, Vera Cruz; Justice, Draper, Thomaston;

The Northampton Courier, in speaking of the Retorts of the Committees upon articles exhibited at the bion, Bray, Boston; Geo Henry, Rogers, Salem. Cld Alexan.

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Attention of the Committee upon articles at the bion, Bray, Bray, Bray, Bray, B

Cld Susan Turley, Curscoa
BALTIMORE, Dec 4—Cld Lady Adams, Bevan, Marseilles

Bebecca Fran e , 'cerum, Cape Hayt en ; R Linthicum, Crothers, St Thomas. Sailed James Hunter, Nassau.

Behecca France, Cerdin, Capetral Canada, Crothers, St Thomas. Sailed James Hunter, Nassau.

NORFOLK, Dec 3.—Sailed Emperor, Keeler, Africa. The Jefferson has dropped down James River.

In Hampton Ro-ds, Ganges, Jones, James River for London, SAVANNAH, Nov 27.—Cld H'y Clay, Fuller, New Orleans,

SAVANNAH, Nov 29—Cld II y Clay, Puller, New Orleans, Albert. Drinkwater, Portland.

CHARLESTON, Dec 1—Arr Propont is, Howes, fin Boston; Chief, Eldridge, do; Rapid. Jewett, Havana.

PENSACOLA, Nov 18—Arr Paul Jones, New York.

MOBILE, Nov 29—Arr Virginia, King, Philadelphia. Cld

by the S. B. speak of extreme suffering from a want of water and provisions, while remaining on the wreck, being for eleven days, paytially without either.—New Orleans Adv., Nov. 28.

DEMOCRATS OF WARD 3, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Massachusetts Hotel. (Glazier's) to complete the ariangements for the ensuing election.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS—ATTENTION!

—A special meeting of the Company will be held at their Armory on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7 oclock. A nature and provisions, while remaining on the wreck, being from a want of NEW ORLEANS, Nov 27—Arr Avis, Simmons, Eoston; Robt Bowne, Mansfield, New York; Sea Bird, Maybury, New Port, via Key West; Arab, Haskell. Galveston. Cld Benj D Jackson, Charlotte's Harbor; Mentor, Burton, Brasses, St Jago. 29th—Arr Margaret Forbes, King, Boston; Leontine, John. Son, Bremen; Eliza Warwick, Welch, Liverpool; Mary Howland, Weare, Nathez for Liverpool, Virginia, Horton, Richard, Weare, Nathez for Liverpool; Virginia, Horton, Richard, Weare, Nathez for Liverpool; Wirginia, Horton, Richard, Weare, Nathez for Liverpo NEW ORLEANS, Nov 27-Arr Avis, Simmons, Boston

ies stolen from from the store of the subscri er, on Wednesday, was a \$100 note on the Lowell Railroad Bank-any per-on who may find it and will return it to me, shall receive the above reward. SAMUEL G. DRAKE, 56 Cornhill,

THE FINANCIAL REGISTER of the United States; devoted chiefly to Finance, Currency and Banking Statistics, Counting Treatises and essays on Banking, Currency, value of Gold, Silver and other points of importance in the present condition of our monetory affairs.

Philadelphia, semi-month, y at \$3 per annum-16 pages su-er royal 8vo. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington per royal 8vo. WEE street, N. E Agents. Supplied in this city post free.

Merchants, Financiers and Traders are invited to exan ine

DUSSIA SHEETINGS & DIAPERS.-160 pie-Et ces Brown Sheetings-660 pieces Diaper, landed from beig Maria Theresa. For sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long

HE DUKE OF MONMOUTH .- by the author of the Collegians, &c. -2 vols. This day received by WEEKS, JORDAN & CO. AN FED .- A Clerk in an Auction Store. Apply cor.

ner of Milk and Pearl streets.

ESTERN RAILROAD CORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that an assessment of five bollars on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Corporation, has been laid by the Directors, payable to the Treasurer on WEDNESDAY, fifteenth day of November current.

Payment may be made at the Treasurer's Office, No 27 State street, at the Oriental or Market Bank in Moston, the Springfield or Chicopee Bank at Springfield, the Lee Mank at Lee, the Housatonie Bank at Stockbridge, the Agricultural Bank at Pittsfield, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Albany, or the Hudson River Bank at Hudson.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., Treasurer of the W. R. R. C.

NIGHT'S PATENT SPRING PEN-HOLD-ER —The New Patent Spring Pen-H. Ider, while it cen-ders the act of writing itself easier with any pen, leaves to the Metallic Pen all its advantages over the Quill, and entirely obviates the disadvantages. By allowing the length of what may be called the axis of the Pen, or the distance between the nibs and the writ r's fingers, to vary according to the pressure made, the hand may descend considerably without making the pen scratch the paper, and rise without causing the pen to leave it. The freedom of motion thus attaind produces these effects:
1. The difficulty of writing with the common Steel Pen

t once ceases when the Pen is united with the Patent Spring-2. The fatigue is prevented. 3. The slowness is replaced by rapidity.

The clasticity of the Holder is regulated by a screw, so that every writer is enabled to adjust it to his own habits or

fancy.

The instrument is not in the least complicated, and not iable to be out of order. It may be used with any of the numerous descriptions of

It is not of expensive construction, so that it may be attained at small cost, by the thousands of persons who now use the A fresh supply just received and for sale by BENJAMIN LORING & CO., Stationers, 122 State st. istm n29

CHARLES C. LITTLE & JAMES BROWN, Massachuserts Reports, 17 vols. Pickering's Reports, Gal icre's Reports,

Mason's Reports, Sumner's Reports 1 (vol 2 in press,) Greenleaf's Reports, Kent's Commentarie Story's Commentaries, viz: on Bailments, I vol-Constitu-tion, 3 vols-do abridged. 1 vol-Conflict of Laws, 1 vol-E-quity Jurisprudence, 2 vols. Equity Pleading and Practice in

Bayley on Bills, 8vo-Abbott on Shipping, Judge Story's edition, 8vo-Story's Pleading's, 8v, &c &c.

A great variety of Law Books always on hand, at reduced

All new Law Books added to our stock as soon as publish-Books, a great variety constantly for sale. is&ostf

DICH SATINS FOR STOCKS.-MR CHAFFIN would be happy to show gentlemen desirous of Stocks of the best quality, and made in the latest Paris style, a superior article at his Furnishing Store, 80 Washington street.

by HEWINS & FISHER, "Central wharf.

12 epistf CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE -A complete assortment of Ready Made Clothing of every description constantly on hand, and for sale on favorable terms by RUFUS C. KEMP, Nes 16 and 12 Water street.

DLANEY'S FURNACE, for warming buildings.—

B.D The subscriber respectfully offers the above article as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. He has liberty to refer to the following gentlemen who have had them in use the past winter:—Thadeus Nichols, Wm. W. Clapp, Nath'l. Greene, Iosiah Bumstead, Josiah Stedman, Marshal P. Wilder, Wm. S. White. For sale at the Grate Manufactory, No 120 Court street.

_ jel2 istf BENJ BLANEY. S ACKGAMMON BOARDS AT \$1.50 EACH. Backgammon Boards with Gammon Men, Dice and Dice Boxes, just received and for sale at the unusual low price of \$1 50 the sett, oy E. V. ASHTON, 117 Washington st. 6tis 6tos d7

** PRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Regular Druzgists supplied at wholesale, by A. S. & W. G. LEWES CO. 11

State St. epistt # USSIA GOODS -- Hemp, clean, half clean and Codil-Crash, Feathers, Down, and Cantharides. For sale by JOHN BROWN & CO. 11 Lewis's wharf istf s 30

MPLOYMEAT WANTED,—A man of steady habits, over 40 years of age, who has good recommendations, and who has no home nor relations, wishes for a place to do the house work of a family at low wages. Apply to U J. ULARK, No 4, Braule square.

SEGOVIA SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SIB-LEY, at No. 79 Washington street, sign of the Golden tock, has just received a new and desirable article combining

SENTLEMEN'S MERINO CRAVATS --Nov 29, off S Edisto, ship Mersey, Webb, fm Liverpool for Nov 29, off S Edisto, ship Mersey, Webb, fm Liverpool for Signey, Nov 29, off S Edisto, ship Mersey, Webb, fm Liverpool for Signey, No. 79 Washington street, sign of the Golder avanuah.

GEGOVIA SHIRTS & DRAWERS.-A news durable, and superior article for the season-just receive durable, and superior article for the season-just received, and for sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, 30 Washington at 18 TREME COSMETIQUE d'Amandes ameres de L. T. Pives Buvete du Roi, Rue St Martin, No 111, A Parisa

HYANNIS, Dec 5—In port, brig Tam O'Shanter, Kendrick, Por au Prince for Boston—capt R. is ashore, very sick, and one of the crew died on toard of bilious fever.

Also schs Victor, fin A bany, and Tremont, fin New York, both for Boston. Sailed 4th, hrig William, Und rwood, for Boston. Sailed 4th, hrig William, Und rwood, for Boston; 5th, schs Wm Wallace, and Oscar, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 6—Arr Frances, Sherman, Boston.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 3—Sailed Rose, Colman, Pacific Ocean.

NEW HAVEN. Dec 4—Sailed Frank. Wiley, Boston. they cause such serious injury to the hair, are generally used

Cars for the boat will leave Boston Depot (where berths may

MASSAUHUSETTS from Providence Tomorrow for further information, inquire of R. L. PORTER, 47

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE.

The steamboat KINGSTON, Capt

The steamboat KINGSTON, Capt Townsend, will commence a regular line between the above Cities, and leave India Point, Providence, for New York on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock.

She will leave Providence and New York on those days when no boat departs, via. Newport—and the route which has been so successfully run for the last eighteen years, and which has during the whole time been fully patronized. The time of departure will be directly on the arrival of the cars from Boston, at about 2½ o'clock, P. M., and from the Depot of the Rail Road and Transportation Co. at India Point. On her return she will land her passengers for Boston at On her return she will land her passengers for Boston at

The same place.

Passengers for New York are cautioned against paying FARE THROUGH in Boston, as they will thereby be deprived of a choice of conveyance, from Providence to New York. The Extogran plan of entertainment will be adopted, a

bill of fare published and passengers by waited on frem the first entrance on board until 10 o'clock, P. M. The passage will be \$3, exclusive of meals.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

The Steamboat GEN. LINCOLN will make her Last Trip for the Scason on SATURDAY next, De cember 9th. d7

Steam taken on arrival at Balize.

Shappers are requested to send receipts with their goods. FOR NEW OR LEANS-REGULAR LINE.

Packet 10th Dec.

The superior copper fastened and coppered ship RIALTO, Holmes, master, is loading at Central wharf, and will sail as above to succeed the Medford. For training or passage having handsome according to the succeeding the sail of the succeeding the sail of th

treight or passage having handsome accom-

cabin or steerage passage, having fine accommodations, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. is7sp d 2

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REOULAR LINE.

—Pirst Packet, On Saturday—

The fast sailing bark KING PHILIP, J. Humphrey, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having super or accommodations, apply on board at Lewis' wharf, or to A. C. LOMBARD & CO., 14 said wharf.

Freight for Augusta, Georgia, &c., will be received by the agents of the packets in Charleston, and forwarded by the Railroad, free of commission.

Railroad, free of commission.

The good schooner FEBRUARY, Burgess, master, is loading at India wharf, having part of her freight engaged will have immediate dispatch. For freight apply to 15% 140 Milk street. engaged will have immediate d S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

To go up to the City without lighting.
The tast sailing copper fastened sch CAPE FEAR,
Capt. Davis, is now loading at Central whnref and
will have immediate despatch. For f eight or passage apply
to JOHN FAIRFIELD & WM. LINCOLN, 26 Central wf.

Mr. Kimball will also keep on hand a large assortment of
Furs, Gloves and Caps of all descriptions.
N. B. Just received a fresh assortment of rich Otter and
Fur Seal Caps of the latest fashions.

Pur Seal Caps of the latest fashions.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The new oopper fastened schr CORAL, 85 tons barthen, J. D. P. rry, master, in fine order for a voyage. Apply to F. E. WHITE, 22 Long whaaf, or to the master on board, head City wharf.

WITHIN THREE MINUTES WALK OF THE MARKET.—That eligible brick and slated dwelling house, (the third in the block west of Salem street) on Cross street, is offered for sale, upon easy terms, and presents a fine opportunity to gentlemen having business in the Market or vicinity, to make a profitable investment, in a neighborhood where property is steadily advancing in value.

TO LET.

The 3 story brick dwelling house, No 31 Stillman street, with immediate possession.

The 3 story brick house No 22 Bridge street, suitable for 2 families, containing 2 parlors, 2 kitchens, &c.

Also—a part of a house in Salem street, \$100 per year rent.

Apply to C. McINTIER, istf n13

COTTAGE FOR SALE. A very pleasantly situated Cottage on Dadley street Roxbury, containing 2 parlors with folding doors, china closet, kitchen and bedroom, wash-room, and three chambers—there is a good sized yard and garden with grape vines and young fruit trees an excellent. vines and young fruit trees, an excellent well of water which is carried into the house. For terms and other information apply to JOSEPH H. CLAPP, Roxbury street, or to JAMES STEVENS, No 6 Merrimack street, Boston epistf s15 STEVENS, No 6 Merrimack street, Boston

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE,

—Corner of Bedferd and Rowe streets.—

1. L. CUNNINGHAM effers for sale his Dwelling
House, at the corner of Bedford and Rowe sts. The lot
is 21 feet on Bedford, and 100 feet on Rowe streets, with a light in a 5 feet passage way in the rear.

The House is of brick, well built throughout, and in good

repair; its central situation and pleasant aspect render it a very desirable residence. Possession given immediately. For terms and other particulars apply a his Auction Room, corner of Milk and Federal streets.

d6 eopis3w

A three stery brick house. No 6 Blossom street, in good order with every convenience. Apply at FOW LE & MAGOUN'S Carpenter's Shop, Cambridge street, near the Bridge or at No 3 Grove at String or at String Bridge, or at No 3 Grove street.

A genteel house in Derchester, within half an hour's ride of the city. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st.

A room on Washington street, suitable for a Mer-da chant Tailor. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

WINDOW SHADES.

DATENT Spring Window Shades, on an entirely new construction, and warranted not to run out of order—to be had only of HANCOCK, HOLDEN & ADAMS, 37 Cornhill.

Cultain Materials and Upholstery Goods, of every variety, and the Upholstery business attended to as usual.

bags Sicily Sumac-8000 lbs Punice Stone, in ca-ks-20 dozen of Mats, made from fibre of Aloes, a new and splendid atticle. For sale at 9 Market Squate, by DANIEL DRAPER.

NDIARUBBER SHOES AND LEATHER.—
An invice of men's plain, and women's fine figured Rubbers. Als, Oak and Hemlock Leather, all weights. Just received ad for sale on reasonable terms, by W. C. MURDOCK, & O., No 10, Broad street. eopis3w d6

This of and much esteemed article has just been received and resale by the only agents for New England, A. & W. G. L.Wis, Druggists, 118 State street, where may e seen cortifictes of attility from principal physicians and ospitals in Euope.

TREMONT THEATRE.

5 h NIGHT OF MR VANDENHOFF. THIS EVENING. D. c. 8, Will be performed the Tragedy of CATO.

Cato Mr Vandenhoff Decius Cunningham Murdock Juba Marcia Mrs Muzzy FANCY DANCE by MISS MCBRIDE To conclude with the Farce of THE PROMISSORY NOTE Mr Markham

Mr Muzzy

Mrs Muzzy

Doors open at 6 o'cik. Curtain will rise at 6½. Prices—Boxes S1. Third Tier 75 cts. Pit 50 cts. Gallery 25 ANCING AT CONCERT HALL -- MR. FROST

Mrs Markham

would respectfully inform his friends, patrons and the public, that his second quarter for the above accomplishment will commence on Monday evening, Dec. 11, at 7 o'clock. Regular evenings, Monday and Thursday. For terms &c. please apply to Mr. F. at Mr. Kendall's jewelry store, 18 Customhouse street, or at Concert Hall, on the above evenings.

N. B.—Hulf quarter.—A few more gentleman with their pattners can be admitted to the last part of his present school, which keeps on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday—those wishing for tickets had better call and secure them before Tuesday, Dec. 19, which is the first evening of this term.

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RATORIO OF DAVID.—The beautiful and popular Oratorio of David, by Chevalier Neukomm, with full and brilliant Orchestral accompaniments, will be repeated at Boylston Hall, by the PANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, on SUNDAY EVENING next, commencing at 62 orcheck.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at Parker & Ditson's Music Store, Washington street, and at the door of the Hall, on the evening of performance.

GOSY, Wm Plummer master, is loading at India wf., having half of her freight engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—NEW LINE.
The new fast sailing coppered packet ship BOM.
BAY, Micah Humphrey, master, will succeed the Cherokee, and sail on her regular day as above. For freight or passage apply on board at Lewis's wharf, or to A, C. LOMBARD & CO, 13 said wharf.

Steam taken on arrival at Batize.

Shippers are requested to sail.

minds those who wish for instruction on the Flate that the present is the most convenient season, when the evenings are long, for commencing a course of lessons. He has a convenient and central room, being No 26 in Joy's Bu.'ding, Washington street, where he is ready to receive applicating to the first quarter's tuition.

Persons from the country, who may visit the city for a short time, can be attended to, and have a lesson once a day, by applying as above. 3tis-T&F3wis

treight or passage having handsome accommodations apply to JOHN FAIRFIELD & WILLIAM LINCOLN, No 26 Central wharf.

Steam always taken by this line, at the Balize.
Shippers will please send receipts with their goods.

32 is

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.
The superior last sailing A 1, packet ship TRANSIT.

The superior last sailing A 1, packet ship TRANSIT.

400 tons, one year old, Winsor master, is loading at India wharf, having half her freight engaged, will sail on Saturday next, and take steam at the Balize. For freight, cabin or steerage pussage, having fine accommodations, apply to JOHN FAIRFIELD & WILLIAM LINCOLN, No 26 lectures on the Principles, the Means, and the End of Illuman Culture. The subject will be illustrated by historical and biographical notices, and will be treated in reference to the course will comprise ten or more lectures, to be delivered at the Masonic Temple, once a week, beginning on the first Wednesday of December, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets to the course, \$2 each, may be had of C. C. Little James Brown, 112 Washington street, or of James Monroe & Co., 13* Washington street.

Co., 13* Washington street.

Tu&Fistf n2

NEW MUSIC.—A large number of Cotilion Music, composed and arranged for the following instruments viz: two violins, flute, chrienet, and bass. The same also may be arranged for two violins, two clarionets, or two flutes, the plane forte, or any other instrument that may be desired, by S. KNAEBEL No 462 Washington street. e pis2m

A SSEMBLIES BALLS, CLUBS, PARTIES, &c., can be accommodated in first rate style, at the Mount Washington Pourse. ington House. A few families and single gentlemen can have excellent Rooms, if immediate application be made. To accommodate gentlemen doing business in the city, Dinner will be served at 5 o'clock, P. M. during the winter.

FOR SAVANNAH.—PACKET LINE.

The superior fast sailing coppered brig FALCO, Harlow, master, is leading at Iudia wharf, having part of her freight er gaged will have immediate dispatch

For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

is 6p

FOR SAVANNAH.

The packet brig WILLIAM, S. B. Hobert, master, will sail on Saturday, 9th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to JOSIAH WHIT-NEY, 43 Central wharf.

FOR MOBILE,

FOR MOBILE,

FOR MOBILE,

CLE STAND HAT STORE,

OLD STAND HAT STORE,
Formerly CALES HARTSHORN.
OHN S. KIMBALL would inform the customers of this
establishment, together with his own of establishment, together with his own friends and the public, that he has taken the Store South corner of Washington and State streets, and has made arrangements to be constant

\$50 REWARD.—Lost on or near the Common, on Monday last, Oct. 30, a Russet Pocket Book, containing suadry Notes and papers, valuable to no one but the owner, as payment has been stopped. The finder will re-ceive the above reward, with the owner's thanks, by leaving the same at this office.

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MPERIAL NECK STOCKS.—HORACE B. VANS, successor to Wm. H. Rodgers, No. 6 Joy's Building, up stairs, 81 Washington street, keeps constantly on hand, a full and complete assortment of Silk, Satin, Mode, and Bombazine plaited and plain Stocks, of every style and state of the well-washington suitable bath for country and sity trade. The wellneighborhood where property is steadily advancing in value and business concentrating. For terms apply to WM. PER-RY & CO. 62 Congress street.

2 wis n23

and bombazine platted and profit Stocks, of every style and variety, suitable both for country and city trade. The well known character of the Imperial Stocks, renders all description of them unnecessary. The following, however, is an extion of them unnecessary. The following, however, is an extract from the report of the Committee of the late Fair:—
"No 930, H. B. Vans.—Neck Stocks—the frames finely

wrought, well shaped, and very clastic, their general style and finish altogether of a superior order, shewing great perfection in this manufacture—they were the best exhibited."

11. B. V. has now on hand a good assortment of the best goods the market offends which be resulted. goods the market affords, which he would be happy to make up to order for those who are in want, and he flatters himself

For the purpose of closing doors.
We the undersigned, have used Richardson's Eccentric Door Springs, and we are decidedly of the opinion that they are the

that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction.

Springs, and we are decidedly of the opinion that they are the best article now in use for shutting doors, and we recommend the same to our fellow citizens generally.

JOHN LOW, Commercial Coffee House.

DUDLEY S. LOCK, Exchange Coffee House.

BASCOMB & AGANT, Albion.

NATH'L ROGERS, Marleoro' Hotel.

JOHN CLIFTON, Washington Coffee House.

PRESTON SHEPHERD, Pearl street House.

LUCIUS DOOLITTLE, City Tayern. LUCIUS DOOLITTLE, City Tavern.
Beston, Nov. 11, 1837. ep3mis

CARD.—The attention of builders and others are repectfully requested to S. & W. HUNNEMAN'S stocks
of Coal Grates, which is believed to be the largest and best in
the city, consisting of the Lane patent, Nichols, and other approved patterns, which will be sold wholesale or retail for cash or short credit, as cheap as at any other manufactory in the city. Also, a good assortment of Steel Fire Irons and Stands. islaw6m

CITUATE BANK .- NOTICE-all persons holding bills of said Bank, or certificates for the same, are requested to present them to the Commissioners, who will re deem them at sight. These bills are also redeemed at the Franklin Bank in Gloucester, and at the National Bank in Providence.

SAMUEL V. ATWELL,
THOMAS W. DORR,
Commissioners in Trust

Commissioners in Trust. The Editors of the Newport Republican, the Boston Morning Post, and the New York Courier and Enquirer are requested to insert this twice a week for two months, and send their bill to this office.

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27

STEPHENS'S UNCHANGEABLE DARK BIJUE WRITING FLUID.—This eathely new composi-tion, from its entirely vivid and agreeable contrast to the paper—from its power of resisting the usual bleaching agents by which its durability can be insured, will be found to be better fitted for all the common and business purposes of writing, and for all durable records, than any other solutions ever yet offered the public. Just received, and for sale by BENJAMIN LORING & CO., Stationers, 122 State at.

Waverley, at Brown's wharf, near Charlestown bridge, for sale at the wharf, or by C. R. LOWELL, 13 Trement tow, opposite Court street.

A RARE CHANCE for a young man wishing to commence business. The subscriber, 289 Washington street, being about to leave the city, wishes to dispose of his Entire Stock, consisting of a general assortment of French, English and American Dry Goods. A liberal discount will HENRY KEITH. n30 iseop2w

TEAM ENGINE & BOILER. - For sale, a pen dulum Engine, C linder 43 to Calabre, 18 in. stroke, with a boiler 18 feet long, 30 in Calabre, all in good working order. Inquire of JACOB FOX, No 130 Cambridge street,

THEN THOUSAND OLD NEWSPAPERS (or

NATIONAL THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MR & MRS GEO, JONES, BENEFIT OF MRS GLORGE JONES.

THIS EVENING Dec. 8 1837.
Will be acted Milman's Tragedy called FAZIO—Or the Italian Wife.

Mr G. Jones Bianca Mrs G. Jones To conclude with the first four acts of the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Mr G. Jones Shylock

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 4 past 6.

CARD.—NATIONAL THEATRE.—The public is respectfully informed that the Benefit of MRS GEO; be presented the Tragedy of FAZIO,—Bia ica Fazio by Mrs George Jones, (as performed by her in New York, with distinguished success.) Giraldi Fazio by Mr George Jones—to conclude with the first four acts of the MERCHANT OF VENLIGE; Shylock Mr George Jones.

DRY GOODS.

Montroages' Sale.

The stock of a shopkeeper, consisting principally of wooldens, adapted to the season—consisting of Petersham, Pilot cloths—troadcloths—cassimeres—satingts—black and sol'd a pines—ladies' camlets—English and American prints—lightly distributed by the first four acts of the MERCHANT OF VENLIGE; Shylock Mr George Jones.

STEPHEN.

STEPHEN SIBLEY, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No 79, Washington street, Joy's Building, (formerly Kimball's.)
Constantly on hand a large assertment of Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, Hdkfs, resay hemmed, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Under-garments, &c., &c. isti 825

A. S. & W. G. LEWIS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, D &: STUFFS,
ARTISTS' FINE COLORS, &c.

No. 118 School rest. is 30 No 118 State street.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CLOTHING For the Southern and Western Markets. (NO. 12 WATER STREET.)

CHARLES C. LITTLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS. AND STATIONERS.
(At the Store recently occupied by Hillians, Gray & Co.(
No. 112 Washington street, Boston.

Charles C. Little, James Brown.

DARWIN CHAFFIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
STOCKS AND READY MADE LINEN, At his Furnishing Store, 80 Washington st, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FALES & RICHMOND, CASH STORE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, S15 Washington street. TTCOMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE.

CORNER OF MILK STREET AND LIBERTY SQUARE, KEPT BY JOHN LOW.

BENJ, LORING & CO.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS,
CHART AND NAUTICAL BOOK SELLERS,
No 122 State street—Boston.
Book-binding, Printing and Ruling of every description.

AMOS STEVENS, No 5, South side of Faneuil Hall. GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PATENT BALANCES, STOVES, FUNNELS, &c. &c.
apt2 Constantly on hand. is6w

LOTT H. POOLE, (Late Foreman to John Earle, Jr.)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No 70 Washington street, corner of State street. (Upstairs.)

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY
do hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested according to law, is

thatthey continue to insure on Marinerisks, against the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

JOHN K. SIMPSON, President.

isti m 4

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary

Pire, notexceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

it istf J. BINNEY, President.

TABER, No 76 Washington street, will open on Tuesew day, the 7th inst. the largest and handsomest assortment of ENGLISH CARPETINGS that were ever opened in Boston at any one time, consisting of

SUPER SAXONY ROYAL WILTON THREE PLY IMPERIAL | CARPETINGS.

TO MECHANICS.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the 5th January next, for building and completing Ten Granite Ware
houses of the following dimensions: 25 ft wide, 30 ft in length
and 4 story high; on the cellar foundations prepared for them on
Lewis's wf. The Warehouses when completed are to be equal in material and workmanship to those already erected on said wharf. Proposals will be received sep-rately for the Carpenter's and Mason's department. A plan and specifica-tions may be seen by application at No. 1 Commercial whf. SAMUEL S. LEWIS, Treasurer Lewis's wharf Company.

Clear Pork-50 do Northern Mess do-also. New Mess and No 1 Beef-for sale by HARRASON FAY, at No 23 Mar-

BDRINCIPE CIGARS.-50,000 large and small-for a. sale at 93 Water street, by n30 is6t&os6t STEPHEN A. PIERCE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY F. E. WHITE.
Office 22 Long wharf.

PILOT BREAD. This Day, at 1 before 11 o'clock, at 23 Long wharf, 50 bbls Pilot Bread.

LEAF TOBACCO. This Day, at 11 o'clock, at 28 Long wharf, 3 hhds Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

CIGARS, MINE, &c. SHERIFF'S SALE. Boston, Dec 4, 1837. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction,

Tkis day at 11 o'clock,

Tkis day at 11 o'clock,

At Chambers No 28 Long wharf,

420½ M Havana cigars, of high cost, and entitled to dehenture—48 baskets Champagne—7 ps Hessians—1 tierce, 5 tags,
India rubber—2 bags salt—1 desk—1 clock—1 letter press—1
chest drawers—3 maps and 4 chairs.

By order of Watson Freeman, Dep. Sheriff. NEWCASTLE COAL. Tomerrow at + before 1 o'clock. In Liberty square.

100 chaldrons Northumberland Newcastle coal, new land-

BY FRINK STRATTON. This day at 11 o'clock.

At the Machine shop, recently occupied by Phinens Dew, on Charlestown street, near the Catholic church,
The following articles, viz-1 small rotary fire engine-1 set
wheels and axle, for fire engine-1 lot hard managany, 3 inches thick, selected for printing power press frames, and of the first quality-small lot hard wood lumber-do do patterns of various descriptions-2 or 3 blacksmiths' anvils-small lot

BY OTIS RICH, Office No 38 Broad street.

BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS. On Wednesday Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at office, An assortment of Boots, Shoes and Brogans. Immediately after the sale of shoes, the following notes

Jas. Ballard & Co. date July 19, 1836, at 6 mos, \$1965.83. do do 8 " 1955 84. Oct. 10, 1 " 830.50. BY BENJ'N. POOR. [Office No 54 Kilby street.]

DRY GOODS. On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at office.
A large assortment of seasonable dry goods.
Particulars hereafter.

-at private sale-164 bales printing cloths-10 cases heavy dark madde

AUCTION SALES.

MISSION MERCHANT corner of Milk and Pearl streets
Buston. Br Ca-h advanced on Merchandise.
Refer to-Hilland, Gray & Co. James Muoroe & Co.

BY COULIDGE & HASKELL.
Office No 69 Kilby street.

DRY GOODS. This day at 94 colock, at office, A general assortment of season bie piece goods.

2 cases Suffolk drilling -t do hosiery-t do 5-4 black b.m. RICH PARIS MADE GLOVES.

I case rich Paris gloves, consisting of gents super lined white plush and beaver colored horseskin-black and white BLACK & PLAID FIGURAD BOMBAZINES, 50 ps blk plaid and figured bombazines.

PLAID WOOLLEN SHAWLS. This Day, at 12 o'clock, at office. GOTT'S ROSE BLANKETS.

This day at 11 o'clock at office, 20 bales 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Gotts rose blankets-ta close a concern. -At private sale—

25 tubs saperior butter, made in the dairy of Herace Clapp, near Trenton Falls, New York, supposed to be the best exhibited in Boston thisfall.

BY SAM'L. K. BAYLEY.

PURNITURE &c. Tomerrow at 91 o'clock.
At Sale Rooms up stairs. At Suie Rooms up stairs.

A large and superior assortment of household furniture—
consisting of mahogany secretaries—do burcaus—superior gofas—mahogany chairs—super Boston made centre tables—
high poli-hed centre, card, dining and pembroka tables—work
do—set matched tables—do extension do—windiass and mahogany bedsteads—feather beds—mattrasses—blankets—quilts
and table cloths—sets dish covers—hanging lamps—blue
prieted dining ware—china and glass do—counting room desks
—stoves—grates—looking glasses—wash stands and tollet tables—mahogany night cablinet—do sid boards—portable writing desks—Grecian cane seat chairs—music stoels—ottomans
—kuife trays, & c.

-knife trays, &c. Also-15 large size hearth rugs. Also at it o'clock.

Also at it o'clock.

A trunk of good clothing, comprising 3 cam'et cloaks, camlet wrappers—3 pr pants—3 trock coats—4 dress do—2 ladies' merino cloaks—12 vests—flannel shirts, &c.

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

At the Sales Room up stairs.

A large assortment of gold and plated jewelry, silver watches, &c. to close a concern.

VALUABLE BAY HORSE. Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.

At the Depository corner of Milk and Devonshire sts.

A bay horse, kind in any harness, and good traveler, stands without tying, and a first rate family horse, sold for no tault, the present owner having no further use for him.

A prime bay horse, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in any harness, excellent under the saddle, just from Ver

A grey herse, 7 years old, seund and kind in any horness, A grey noise, 7 years eld, seemd and kind in any horness, wil trot 10 miles an hour, and stands without tying.

A valuable chesnut colored mare, 6 years eld—warranted sound and kind in any harness, good under the saddle, will trot 8 miles an hour with ease, and will make a first rate lamily horse—sold for no fault, the present owner having no further use for her—may be seen at Gago & Streeters's stable, Bronfield street.

CARRIAGES-HARNESSES, &c. The usual large variety of horses, carriages, chaises, harnesses, & c.

VALUABLE BROWN HORSE.

Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

At the Depository corner of Milk and Devonshire sts,
A valuable brown horse, 7 years old, of fine figure and action, of great bottom, warranted perfectly sound and kind in any harness, good under the saddle, and will trot 12 miles an hour—may be seen at Foster's, Hawley street.

A dun colored horse, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in any harness, smart traveler—may be seen at Howard st.eet stable.

A dark chesnut colored horse, warranted sound and kind in

Belknap street.

A valuable grey mare, 7 years old, Morgan breed, warranted sound and kind in any barness, of fine figure and action, will trot 12 miles an hour with ease.

Tomorrow at 11 o'clock At the Depository corner of Milk and Devonshire sts. SUPER AND
FINE KIDDERMINSTER

A valuable black mare, 6 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in any harness, of fine figure and action, and a first rate saddle horse—will trot 12 miles an hour—may be

seen at Niles', School street -sold only for want of use. CARRIAGE & HARNESS.

Tomorrow, at 12 o'clack,
At the Depository, corner of Milk and Devonshire sta
A good second hand coach and harness.

MAT & FUR STOCK. SHERIFF'S SALE.

Boston, Dec. 7, 1837. Taken on mesne process and will be sold at public auction, On Monday next, at 10 o'clock. A. M. At No 300 Washington street,
All the stock in trade of said store, consisting of a good as-

sortment of hais, caps, fars, gloves, &c.

By order of C. D. Coolidge, Dep. Sher.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM. Office corner of Milk and Federalsts

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS. This Day, at 11 o'clock at effice.

A collection of valuable engravings, by the first English, French and Italian artists—among them are Michael Angelo's Prophets and Sybils, being 7 large prints, cost \$100—several of Wilkie's. Sir Thomas L. wrence, Newton and others—Har low's celebrated print of the Kemble family, in the play of Henry the 3th—together with a large statest of choice visits. Henry the 8th-together with a large variety of choice prints, which were selected in London by an artist.

They will be exhibited on the day before the sale. FURNITURE CARPETS-STOVES, &c. To-morrow, at 9 and ½ o'clock, at office.

A variety of good furniture, belonging to a gentleman breaking up house keeping—comprising card and dining tables—carpets—tancy and common chairs—hair loth sofa—large sofa bedstead—looking glasses—fire sets—glass and crockery wars—sideboard—beds and bedding—wash and light stands—and a variety of kitchen furniture.

and a variety of kitchen furniture. -at 11 o'clock-A quantity of bedding—carpets, &c. which have been used but a short time in a respectable hotel, v.z.-2 Kidderminster carpets, nearly new-2 pieces oil cloth carpet-30 pr of blan--30 comferters-14 hair mattrasses-2 timepieces-1 gross

of good cider. -at 124 o'clock-A variety of stoves—cylinder, of various sizes—cooking stoves, of several patterns—parlor and Franklin do—grates funnel, &c-a Rumford oven, nearly new, in good order.

OIL PAINTINGS. On Tuesday text at 11 o'clock, at office. 22 oil paintings, landscapes, views from nature and compe sitions, of sizes suitable for a parior, lately finished by F. T.

BY J. A. NOBLE .- EVENING AUCTION ROOM. Office 111 Washington street.

They may be seen on the day before the sale.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS This Evening at 6 o'clock, at effice,
A catalogue of valuable medical and miscellaneous books, A catalogue of valuable medical and discentifications books, Among which are Baudeloque Puerperal Peritonitis—Bayle and Holland's Anstomy—do Wistar's, 2v—do Mayqier's and Horner's Special, 2v—Anatomy of Melancholy, 2v—Eberle Thereputer's, 2v—Lempriere's Classical Dictionary—Gooch, Gatin's and Dewee's Midwifery—do Denman's—Cooper's Dictionary—Cooper's Dictionary—Co tionary—U. S Dispensatory—Spurzheim's Physiognomy—do on Insanty—Combe's works—Gregory's Practice—Eclecite Dispensatory—Ewell's Medical Companion—and numerous

Also-Bulwer's novels, in 17v—Dearborn's Johnson, 2v— complete works of Shakspeare—Stewart's travels, 2v, &c. Catalogues may be had and books examined early on Fri-

Tomorrow Evening, at 6 o'clock, at office.
Two tranks of second han clothing, in good order, such as frack and dress coats, surrouts, pantalows, shirts, &c. A variety of new clothing-25 pr rose blankets, RIFLE & FISTOLS. -at 8 o'clock-A splendid rifle, of high cost and finish-2 pr pocket pistols

seon watches—a large assortment of fine gold and plated jew-elry—books—maps—prints, &c. STEPHEN A. PIERCE. General Commission Merchant, 93, Water st. 1860s2m n30

-a good silver Lepine watch, good time keeper-several com-

AUCTION SALES.

Office corner of Milk and Pen I streets,

MARINE SHELLS & MINERALS.

This Day, at 10 c'clock, at office.

A collection of marine sinds, of various kinds, some of them very fare—3 hoxes of minerals—preserved insects, &c.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDS, RIOVES, &c.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDS, RIOVES, &c.

Tomorrow at 94 o'clock at office.

A variety et new and second hand furniture, carpets, &c.—
consisting of mahogony bureaus—do tables—cane seat chairs—rocking do, large and small—feather beds—mattrasses—
comforters—blankets, &c.—new Brussels and Kidderminster
copets—second hand do—1 new Kidderminster do, m de up
—Brussels and Wilton rugs—12 new mahogony chairs, hair
cloth seats—china tea sets—crockery—kitchen furniture, &c.

—at 11 o'clock.—

A first rate flate, six silver keys—1 do cocoa word, 4 do do
—2 silver watches.

2 silver watches,
A few optic glasses, with views.
Also—about 2000 views, usser ed Lendon, Paris, &c.

A few handsome cloaks, for Indies-2 doz silk, velvet and

BY JOHN TYLER. Office No D Central wharf,

YOUNG HYSON TEA. This day at 11 o'chees.

At No _6 Union wharf,

for account of whom it may concern.

90 chests and half chests tresh Young Hyson Tea, recently lind d and slightly duringed. SALT.

This day, at 12 o'clock.

400 hbds Honaire salt, balance brig Hudson's cargo suprior quality to Tucks' Island salt-in lots to sait purchasers.

Tomorrow at 12 delock, At the south side India wharf, where she now lies, Unless previously disposed of at private sale,

The fast sailing coppered being Caroline, 142 tons burchen, stows 1500 barrels, is remarkably well found in seths and rigging, has two chain cables, and can be sent to see at a trifling expense. For further particulars am inventory, please apply to N. A. Barrelt or Jos. G. Doir. No 4 India street.

Tomorrew, at 12 o'cleck

At Fort III 1 wharf,

—to close a concern—

The fast sailing copper fastened and coppered schr
George, about 100 tons burthen, built at Duxbury of
the best materials, is well found in sails, rigging, chain cables, &c. For further particulars and inventory, apply at No
9 Central wharf.

ST DOMINGO & BAY WOOD, MAHOGANY BOARDS,
JOIST & PLANK, VENEERS.

Assigners' Sale.
On WEDNESDAY next, at 9 o'clock,
At the Cabinet Factory, recently improved by S. T. and J. T.

Buggles, in Dorchester.
12,000 feet seasoned St Domingo boards and plants.
6,000 feet seasoned Bay mahogany.
2.000 feet mahogany jeist.

2,000 feet malingany joist.

2,000 feet manegany jeist.

12,000 feet manegany veneers, branch and plain wood.

40 Cabinet maker's work benches, with all the toolsgenerally used in such an establishment.

7 stoves, with the funnels attached.

Also—4 elegant horses, first rate travelers—4 sets double
harness—1 single do—4 string bells and one large double sleigh

—1 furn ture wagen and pleasure do.

-1 furn ture wagen and pleasure do.

Also-2 circular saws, with the fixtures attached to the The above articles are of the first quality, and worth the attention of cabinet makers and mahegany dealers.
Ca alegues may be had the day before the safe. The above sold under the direction of Richard G. Youngs.

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO. Corner of Milk and Congress tracts. READY MADE CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

This day, at 10 o'clock, at office,

A large assortment of genteel clothing—consisting of three goats' hair camlet wrappers—imitation do—l'eter ham and Lion skin surtouts—super dress and freek coats, in variety—cassimere, buckskin and atinet pantaloons—single and double breasted vests—ladies' fig'd and plain merino cloaks—plaid and camlet do—neck stocks—lur caps and glives—remnant cloths—Petersham and Pilot cloths—cassimeres—satinets, &c.

Also—a great assortment of broadcloths, cassimeres and satinets. FURNITURE-STOVES-WATCHES.

Tomorrow, at 9 and ½ o'clock, at office.

A large assortment of household turniture—consisting of feather beds—carpets—bedding—dinit gan: card tab es—bedsteads—chamber furniture—looking glasses—bureaus—funcy and common chairs—washstands—fire sets—sofa and sofa bedsteads-kitchen furniture and a large variety of creckery, glass and china ware.

glass and china ware.

—at 11 o'clock

1 cooking range—10 brass mounted grates—2 composition
pumps—cooking stoves, o all descriptions—parlor, cylinder,
office and other stoves, tunnel, grates, &c.

at 12 o'clock—

2 patent lever silver watches—English do—gold Lepine
and a few new and 2nd hand gold and silver do.
Also—1 valuable gold patent lever watch, 10 heles jewelled, warranted—1 new do do.

12 boxes prunes-12 do superior cigars-150 boxes balf Spanish.

CHAIRS. Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, at office. 100 fancy painted chairs, will be sold in lots to suit pur-SUPERIOR HARNESSES.

Tomorrow at 114 o'clock.

At the Horse Mars, bettom of Union at. 1 set superior brass mounted double harness, 10 elegant brass mounted chaise and gig harnesses, of the 5 elegant blk mounted de do-6 do plated do do Also-10 set common brass and bik mounted harnesses.

chasers.

HORSES-CARRIAGES, HARNE: 8ES. &c. Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

At the Horse Mart, bottom Union st,
A large and general assortment of Horses, Chaises, Carriag.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
STOCK OF A MESCHANT TALLOR.
On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at office, On Wednesday, at the Control of the entire stock of a merchant tailor.

Particulars hereafter. Catalogues will be prepared, and the goods may be exam-

ined the afternoon and morning previous to the sale. STOCK PAPER HANGINGS. On Thursday, at |2 o'clock at office.

A large stock of paper hangings, forming a complete assort-

> Particulars hereafter. BY DANIEL HERSEY Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchangest.

GROCERIES, &c. This day, at 9½ o'clock, at office.

I shall sell an assortment of West India goods and groce ries &c. - consisting of bils rum—do brandy and gin—casks wine—bils oil—chests tea—bags coffee =do shells—do nuts cassia-nutmegs-txs soap-de cigars-de friction matches-empty casks-scales, weights and measures, &c.

FURNITURE. This Day, at it and 4 o'clock, at office.

A variety of house furniture.

> FURNITURE. This day, at 10 o'clock.
> At No 37 Hancock street,

I shall sell part of the furniture of a gentleman breasing up housekeeping, among which are mahogany match dining ta-ble—card do—2 sofas—bureaus—large looking glasses—chairs night cabinet-feather beds-mattrasses-bedsteads-kitchen

CLOTHING-DRY GOODS, &c. Tomorrow, at 91 o'clock at office,

I shall sell a large assortment of new and second hand clothing, dry goods, watches, &c-consisting of dress and flock coats-cloaks surrouts-jackets-silk and cloth vests pantaloons-boots-2 cases shees-brogaus-hats-caps-doz socks-hose-suspenders-gloves, &c.

Also-ps broadcloths-do cassimeres-do satinets-do flannel-do calicos-do shirtings-do hdafs, and numeroue other acticles.

A number of watches-lot je velry, &c.

BY WHITWELL, & SEAVER.
Office No 75 Granite Block, Milk street DRY GOODS, On Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, at office.

A general assortment of seasonuble foreign and American BUILDING MATERIALS.

On Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
Will be sold the materials of the Fanorama building, situated on Charles street, now occupied by the Panorama of Jerusalem - consisting of 75,000 feet lumber-1400 feet super glass in the skyligat-24 cwt best English refined from in bolts and hands. The purchaser will have about 14 days to remove the

At private sale

1½ and 2 inches, a. d larger sizes, German Teazles.

2 cases mist pins—1 do assorted do, suitable for retailing.

Canvass Padding, No 1 and 3.

SPERM CANDLES. -200 boxes Sperm Caner HEWINS & FISHER, 7 Cerepistf

objections which have hitherto been urged against it avoided? It would seem to me that such a step with a restriction of the sales to limited quantities, and for actual improvement, would be free from all just exception.

By the full exposition of the value of the land thus fornished and extensively promulgated, persons living at a distance would be informed of their true condition, and enabled to enter into competition with those residing in the would be brought within the reach of many who are unable to purchase at present prices; the population of the new States would be made more compact, and large tracts would be sold which would otherwise remain on hand; not only would the land be brought within the means of a larger number of purchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be content to settle on a larger quantity of the poorer lands, rather than emigrate farther st in pursuit of a smaller quantity of better lands .-Such a measure would also seem to be more consistent with the policy of the existing laws-that of converting the public domain into cultivated farms owned by their occupants. The policy is not best promoted by sending emigration up the almost interminable streams of the west, to occupy the groups, the best spots of land, leaving immense wastes behind them, and enlarging the frontier beyond the means of the government to afford it adequate protection; but in encouraging is to occupy, with reasonadenseness, the territory over which it advances, and find its best defence in the compact front which it pre-sents to the Indian tribes. Many of you will bring to the

In some sections of the country, most of the public lands consideration of the subject the advantages of local knowledge and greater experience, and all will be desirous of making an early and final disposition of every disturbing question in regard to this important interest. If these suggestions shall in any degee contribute to the accomplishment of so important a result, it will afford me sin-

cere satisfaction. have been sold and the registers and receivers have but very little to do. It is a subject worthy of enquiry whether in many cases, two or more districts may not be consolidated, and the number of persons employed in this business considerably reduced. Indeed, the time will comwhen it will be the true policy of the General Government, as to some of the States to transfer to them for a reasona. ble equivalent, all the sold and unsold land and to withdraw the machinery of the general land offices altogether. All who take a comprehensive view of our federal system, and believe that one of the greatest excellences consist in interfering as little as possible with the interal concerns of the States, look forward with great interest to this re-

A modification of the existing laws in respect to the prices of the public lands, might also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch of the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices, settle on those lands, with the hope of acquiring from their cultivation the means of purchasing under pre-emption laws, from time to time passed by Congress. For this encroachment on the rights of the United States, they excuse themselves on the plea of their own necessities: the fact that they dispossess nobody, and only enter upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to the public lands in their vicinity, and their intention ultimately to pay the Government price. So much weight has from time to time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual settlers on the puqlic lands a right of preemption to the tracts occupied by them at the minimum These laws have in all instances been retrospective in their operation; but in a few years after their message, crowds of new settlers have been found on the public lands, for similar reasons, and under like expectations, who have been indulged with the same privileges. This course of legislation has tended to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Either the laws to prevent the intrusion upon public lands should be executed, or if that should be impracticable or inexpedient, they should be modified or repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, be thrown open to all. That which is intended, in all instances, to be legalized, should at one be made legal, that those who are disposed to confirm to the laws may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of Congress te open the public lands to occupancy without regular entries and payment of the Government price, as such a course must tend to worse evils than the credit system, which it was found necessary to abolish. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom and sound policy to remove, as far as practicable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and then take efficient steps to prevent them in future. Would any single measure be so effective in removing all plausible grounds for those intrusions as the graduation of price already suggested. A short period of in lustry and economy in any part of our enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lowest prices, and leave him without apology for settling on lands not his own. If he did not, under such circumstances, he would enlist no sympathy in his favor; and the laws would be readily executed, without violence to public opinion. A large portion of our citizens have seated themselves

on the public lands, without authority, since the passage of the last preemption law, and now ask the enactment of another to enable them to retain the lands occupied, upon payment of the minimum Government price They ask that which has been repeatedly granted before. If the future may be judged by the past, little harm can be done to the interests of the Treasury by yielding to their request. Upon a critical examination, it is found that the lands sold at the public sales since the introduction of cash payments in 1820, have produced, on an average, the nett revenue of only six cents an acre more than the minimum Government price. There is no reason to suppose that future sales will be more productive. The Government, therefore, has no adequate pecuniary interest to induce it drive these people from the lands they occupy, for the pur-

p se of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their benefit, in connection with the preparatory stepts toward the graduation of the price of the public lands, and further and more effectual provisions to prevent intrusions hereafter. Indulgence to those who have settled on these lands with expectations that past sume time removing the most plausible ground on which intrusions are excused, and adopting more efficient means to prevent them hereafter, appear to me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this difficult subject .-The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the careful attention of Congress; but under no circumstances is it considered expedient to authorize floating claims in any shape. They have been heretofore, and doubtless would be hereafter, most prolific sources of fraud and oppression, and instead of operating to confer the favor of the Government on industrious settlers, are often used only to minister to a spirit of cupidity at the expense of the most meritorious of that class. The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will

bring to your view the state of the Army, and all the various subjects confided to the superintendence of that

The pricipal part of the Army has been concentrated in Florida, with a view, and in the expectation, of bringing the war in that Territory to a speedy close. The necessi ty of stripping the posts on the maritime and inland frontiers of their entire garrisons, for the purpose of assem bling in the field an army of less than four thousand men, would seem to indicate the necessity of increasing our regular forces; and the superior efficiency, as well as greatly diminished expense of that description of troops, recommend this measure as one of economy as well as of expediency. I refer to the report for the reasons which have induced the Secretary of War to urge the organization and enlargement of the staff of the Army, and of the

ance corps, in which I fully concur It is not, however, compatable with the interest of the people, to maintain, in time of peace, a regular force adequite to the defence of our extensive frontier. In periods of danger and alarm, we must rely principally upon a well organized militia; and some general arrangement that will render this description of force more efficient, has long been a subject of anxious solicitude. It was recom to the first congress by General Washington, and has been since frequently brought to your notice, and recently its importance strongly urged by my immediate predecessor. The provision in the Constitution that renders it necessary to adopt an uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents an insurmountable obstacle, to an efficient arrangement by the classification heretofore proposed, and I invite your attention to the plan which will be submitted by the Sec etary of War, for the organization of volunteer corps, and the instruction of militia officers, as more simple and practicable, if not equally advantageous, as a general arrangement of the

militia of the United States. A moderate increase of the corps, both of military and topographical engineers, has been more than once recom-

mended by my predecessor; and my conviction of the pro-priety, not to say necessity, of the measure, in order to enable them to perform the various and important duties imposed upon them, induces me to repeat the recommen

The Military Academy continues to answer all the purposes of its establishment, and not only furnishes well educated officers to the Army, but serves to diffuse throughout the mass of our citizens, individuals possessed of military knowledge, and the scientific attainments of civil and military engineering. At present, the cadet is bound, with consent of his parents and guardians, to remain in service five years from the period of his enlistment, unless sooner discharged; thus exacting only one year's service in the army after his education is completed. This does not appear to me sufficient. Government ought to command for a longer period the services of those who are them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general educated at the public expense; and I recommend that the time of enlistment be extended to seven years, and the the terms of the engagement strictly enforced.

The creation of a national foundry for cannon, to be ommon to the service of the Army and Navy of the U States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required in order to place our ordnance on equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that branch of the service to control the prices of those articles, and graduate the supplies to the wants of the Government, as well as to regulate their quality and ensure their uniformi-

ty. The same reasons induce me to recommend the erection of a manufactory of gunpowder, to be under the direction of the Ordnance office. The establishment of a manufactory of small arms west of the Alleghany mountains, upon the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, will contribute to extend throughout that country the improvements which exist in establishments of a similar description in the Atlantic States, and tend to a much more economical distribution of the armament required to

the western portion of the Union. sippi commenced by Mr. Jeffereon ie 1804, has been stead- Departments, for such suggestions as their experience The system of removing the Indians west of the Missisily persevered in by every succeeding President, and may be considered the settled policy of the country. Unconnected first with any well defined system for their improvement, the inducements held out to the Indians were confined to the greater abundance of game to be found in the West; but when the beneficial effects of their removal were made apparent, a more philanthropic and enlightenpolicy was adopted, in purchasing their lands East of the Mississippi. Liberal prices were given, and provis- against losses in their disbursement. It is needless ions inserted in all the treaties with them, for the application of the funds they received in exchange, to such pur- safeguards as are within the power of legislation to poses as were best calculated to promote their present welfare, and advance their future civilization. These measures have been attended thus far with the happiest re-

It will be seen, by referring to the report of the Com missioner of Indian Affairs, that the most sanguine expectations of the friends and promoters of this system have been realized. The Choctaws, Cherokees, and other tribes that first emigrated beyond the Mississippi, have, for the most part abandoned the hunter state, and become cultivators of the soil. The improvement in their condition has been repaid, and it is believed that they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction; and I cannot too strongly urge this subject upon

the attention of Congress. Stipulations have been made with all the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except the band of the Wyandotts, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Mandans and Stockbridges in Wisconsin, and Miamies in Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their emigration will be completed the present year. The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them and the acquisition of their annuities were important; and in some by the personal influence of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome : for the Government cannot relinquish the execution of this policy without sacrificing important interests, and abandoning the tribes remaining East of the Mississippi to certain destruction.

The decrease in numbers of the tribes within the limits of the States and Territories has been most rapid. If they be removed, they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labor and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence. Their minds can be cultivated, and they can be taught the value of salutary and uniform laws, and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages. In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good government, free to give what direction notice. Separated by the Constitution from the rest they please to their labor, and sharers in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to gislature of its own, it would seem to be a spot where be protected and secured, they will have an ever present a wise and uniform system of local government might conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the General and State Governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by causing the resources of the wholh country to be developed by the power of the State | lected as the seat of the General Government, the site and General Governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

Intimately connected with this subject is the obligation of the Government to fulfil its treaty stipulations, and to protect the Indians thus assembled "at their new residences from all interruptions and disturbances from any other tribes or nations of Indians, or from any other tion which these circumstances peculiarly demand .pledge to the Indians, and to afford adequate protection to lishment of a chain of permanent posts. Examinations of ful revision of its local government. the country are now making, with a view to decide on the most suitable points for the erection of fortresses and other legislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the | works of defence, the results of which will be presented to you by the Secretary of War at an early day, together with a plan for the effectual protection of friendly Indians, and the permament defence of the frontier States.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith nicated, it appears that unremitted exertions have been made at the different navy yards to carry into effect all authorized measures for the extension and employof our naval force. The launching and preparation of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, and the complete repairs of the ships of the line Ohio, Delaware, and Columbus, may be noticed as forming a respectable addition to this important arm of our national dafence. Our commerce and navigation have received increased aid and protection during the present year. Our squadrons in the Pacific and on the Brazilian stations have been much increased, and that in the Mediterranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of commerce in that sea. Additions have been made to our squadron on the West India station, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has on the Brazilian stations have been much increased, and that in the Mediterranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of commerce in that sea. Additions tion, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of slaves, and in co-operating with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida.

The satisfactory condition of our naval force abroad leaves at our disposal the means of conveniently providing No 301 Washington street. for a home squadron, for the protection of commerce upon our extensive coast. The amount of appropriations required for such a squadron with be found in the general es-

imates for the naval service for the year 1838. The naval officers engaged upon our coast survey have endered important service to our navigation. The disovery of a new channel into the habor of New York, wough which our largest ships may pass without danger, ust afford important commercial advantages to that harbor, and add greatly to its value as a vaval station. The accurate survey of George's shoals off the coast of Massachuseits, lately completed, will render comparitvely safe a navigation hitherto considered dangerous.

Considerable additions have been made to the number of captains, commonders, lieutenants, surgeons, and assistant surgeons in the Navy. These additions were rendered necessary, by the increased number of vessels in com nission, to answer the exigencies of our growing com-

Your attention is respectfully invited to the various suggestions of the Secretary, for the improvement of

the naval service. The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service. The operations of the Post Office Department constitute

miles, having been increased about thirty-seven thousand one hundred and three miles within the last two

years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about thirty-six millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles, having been increased about ten millions three hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-six miles within the same period. The number of post offices has also been increased from ten thousand seven hundred and seventy to twelve thousand and ninety nine, very few of which receive the mails less than once a week, and a large portion of are represented as attending to their duties with commendable zeal and fidelity.

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the thirtieth'of June last, was four millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents; and its liabilities accruing within the same period were three millions three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents. The increase of revenue over that of the preceeding year was seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars ond forty-one cents.

For many interesting details I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying paper. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation of the Department.

I lay before Congress copies of reports submitted in pursuance of a call made by me upon the heads of might enable them to make as to what further legislative provisions may be advantageously adopted to secure the faithful application of public moneys to the objects for which they were appropriated; to prevent their misapplication or embezzlement by those entrusted with the expenditure of them; and generally to increase the security of the Government to dilate upon the importance of providing such new promote these ends; and I have little to add to the recommendations submitted in the accompanying pa-

By law, the terms of service of our most important collecting and disbursing officers in the civil departments are limited to four years, and when re-appointed, their bonds are required to be renewed.

The safety of the public is much increased by this feature of the law, and there can be no doubt that its application to all officers entrusted with the collection or disbursement of the public money, whatever may be the tenure of their offices, would be equally beneficial. I therefore recommend, in addition to such of the suggestions presented by the Heads of Departments as you may think useful, a general provision, that all officers of the Army and Navy, or in the Civil Department, entrusted with the receipt or payment of public money, and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than four years, be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, at the expiration of every such period.

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal year, from the first of October to the first of April, has been frequently recommended, and appears to be desirable.

The distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their customhouse papers. This subject was submitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.

Your attention has heretofore been frequently called to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and I should not again ask it, did not their entire dependence on Congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. Separated by the Constitution from the rest have been easily adopted. This District, however, unfortunately, has been left to linger behind the rest of the Union; its codes, civil and criminal, are not only very defective, but full of obsolete or inconvenient provisions; being formed of portions of two States discrepancies in the laws prevail in different parts of the territory, small as it is; and although it was seof its public edifices, the depository of its public archives, and the residence of officers entrusted with large amounts of public property, and the management. of public business, yet it has never been subjected to, or received, that special and comprehensive legislaperson or persons whatsoever',, and the equally solemn obligation to guard from Indian hostility its own border nitude and immediate interest that press themselves settlements, stretching along a line of more than one thousand miles. To enable the Government to redeem this is not one that appeals more directly to its justice than is not one that appeals more directly to its justice than a liberal, and even generous, attention to the interests considerable regular force on the frontiers, and the estab-M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, December 5th, 1837.

ANCING.—A CARD -MONS, GUIGON respectfully informs the parents, his patrons, and other Ladies and emen, that his second quarter for the instruction of Gentlemen, that has second quarter is the instruction of young Ladies, Misses and Masters in Dancing, will commence on Wednesday Afternoon, Dec 6, at Washington Hall, No 221 Washing on street. Gentlemen wishing to join the Gentlemens' Classes may do so by applying to Mons. G. at the Hall. N. B. A new Class for the instruction of Waltzing will commence on Mond y Evening, Dec 4th, at 9 o'clock. 6tis1mos

GOOD CHANCE .- A person wishes to dispose of A GOOD CHANGE.—A person wishes to dispose of his Stock of W. I. Goods, and stand, at the North part of the city. The above is an old stand, and is worthy the attentien of any person who wishes to invest his money in this line of business. Inquire at this office.

ep3m 4is 27 Union street.

A dations can be given. Apply at this office. St d6

THEAP CALE SKIN BUOTS -A lew cases more BEPPER & COFFEE BAGS-for sale by WHITWELL & SEAVER.

RENT'S DANCING PUMPS of a superior quality.

SALTPETRE & HIDES.-250 bags Saltpetre- 1500 dry salted Calcutta Cow Hides-for sale by WHITWELL & SEAVER.

SPOOTS & SHOES, wholesale and retail, at No 501 Washington street, by CENTLEMEN'S HOSTERV. - A fetl and superior assortment-for sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, 80 Washington street.

EMOVAL.—CONANT, THAYER & CO have re-all moved from No 51 to 55 Washington street, where they offer for sale a full and complete assortment of Broadcloths, liabit Cloths, Cassimeres, Lion Skins, Pilot Cloths, Peters—

hams, &c., &c., at low prices. CHEAP LETTER PAPER. - 300 reams fine Blue Wove 4 to post, at the low price of \$3.50 per ream - For sale by BENJ. LORING& CO., Stationer, 122 State st.

operations of the Post Office Department constitute one of the most active elements of our national prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United TROTT & BIGELOW, No 128 State street.

Boston Truss Manufactory.

HE subscriber would respectfully direct the attention of the public, and of the medical profession, to his establishment at No 63 Court street and particularly refers them to the approbation of the eminent Surgeons, whose names he the liberty to subjoin as evicence of the success which has attended his endeavours to improve the structure and enhance

By his recent invention "The Anatomical Self Regulating Truss,? he believes that the desideratum so long attempte has been obtained, as in this instrument, the convenience of adaptation, the certainty of direct compression, and the advantages derived from the fact, that the management of the Truss, whether regarding acatness or adjustment, is practical

ble by the patient, have been made abundantly manifest.

Relying upon the long established, and as he hopes, deservedly, high reputation of his manufactory, he trusts that the

patronage of the community will continue.

Trusses adopted to every variety of Hernie, whether in the infant or adult, for Umbilical Prolapsus and other analogous discuses.—Suspensaries and in general every instrument of this class, are kept constantly on hand, or will be made at the shortest notice.

Artificial Legs are made and warranted to walk with ease also, machines for remedying deformed or crooked Feet, which will be adapted to any case, according to its exigency. Surgical and Dental Instruments of every description made

Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Grecian Belts, can be attended by Mrs Beath.

It is presumed that the subjoined list of references will pre-

clude the necessity of further remark.

J. W. PHELPS, No 63 Court street.

Drs. John C. Warren, Berjamin Shurtleff, John Randall,
Geo, Hayward, John Ware, Walter Chaning, Winstow Lewis

Ir, Edward Reynolds, Marshall S. Perry, D. Humphreys Storer,
G. Dabing of Boybayy and Geo, C. Shattuck. G Robins, of Roxbury, and Geo. C. Shattuck. ja28 ept1

**ESSRS. FALES & RICHMOND, No. 515 Washington street, has this day opened an entire new stock of French, English, and American goods, consisting in part of, 1 case rich figured silks—I do Pont de Soie—I do Grode Nap—I do Rich Bonnet Silks—I do Rich Challies—I do Black and Mourning do—I do Irish Poplins—I do Black and Mourning do—I do Irish Poplins—I do Black and Silks—I do Rich Sattins—Cherry col'd do—I do black and col'd Aipines— do Persian Camblets and Camble coi'd Aipines— do Persian Camblets and Camleteens—1 do Astrichan Cloth—1 do French Meriaos—1 do Thibet Cloths—I do English Merinos—1 do Chally do—French and English Chintzes—1 case American do—1 do fig'd Salisbury Flannels—1 do Irish Linens—Linen 1 awns—Linen Cambrics—Linen do Hokfs—Bishop Lawns and Book Muslins—Cheek Cambrics—Long Cloths—Brown Sheetings and Shirtings—English Flaunels—scarlet and black Merino Shawls—Shener Shawls—Edinboro' do—White Damask Cloth—coi'' case Covers—Piano Covers—black and blue black Silk *ervets—Lace Veils—French and Swiss Embroidery—Hosiery, Gloyes, Lace Veils-French and Swiss Embroidery-Hosiery, Gloves,

C. &c. &c.

N. B. The above goods were purchased at the lowest anction prices, and will be seld at the lowest market price, for ash Those who wish to avail themselves, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

ep1m

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WINSHIP'S OXYGENATED SOAP.-This Soap is a compound to which pure caustic alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen. It possesses the requisite qualities for washing or shaving, and for either purpose is unquestionably univelled.

The above celebrated article, together with an extensive assortment of Windsor and Fancy Scaps, are kept constantly for -ale by ELIPHALET DAVIS, at his manufactory, Camepistwostf

HABIT AND CLOAK CLOTHS.

CONANT. THAYER & CO.
No 55, Washington street,
WAVE a superior assortment of Cl. the for Ladies Wear,
A for sale at the lowest Cash prices, by the piece or yard. Purchasers are respectfully invited to look at them.

A CCOUNT BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c BENJAMIN LORING & CO., No. 192 State street, Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Importers of English,
Stationary, offers for sale on the most reasonable terms,
wholesale and retail, Account Books munufactured in a superier style of the first class of paper, and bound in the most
whether it is proposed to the count Books and bound in the most
whether it is proposed to the count Books and bound in the most
whether it is proposed to the country of the count substanti I manner, with patent spring backs. Paper-Quills -- Steel Pens-Wafer -- Sealing Wax-Ink-Nautical Books-Charts-Blanks-French and American Stationary of every description. Account is oks made to order with neatness and dispatch. Paper ruled to any pattern at a lew hours notice.

is&os3w n24

SDADGER'S COOKING STOVE.—JAMES C. ROODIORNE, 123 Milk street, has for side Badger's Patent Cooking Stoves. These stoves are upon a new plan and superior to any kind in use. He has also for sale, Scott's Asbestos Fire Proof Sales.

EPRESSED HAY .- 200 tons of pressed hay of an extra quality, now on hand and for sale, in lots to suit pur-hasers. A constant supply will be had from the Farmer's Agency of Maine, which will enable me to contract for any quantity wanted in this place or its vicinity. JESSE GOULD, Farmer's Agent, North Battery wharf. epsm d2 TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Good assortment of Roots and shoes, snitable for the Southern and Western trade, on hand, and for sale low, by SAWYER & POND, Nos 25 Broad and 39 Central streets.



LOCKE would respectfully invite the attention do those in want of weighing apparatus, to an examination of the above, as these Balances contain several useful; m-provements over any other scale of the kind now in use, and swered. or both accuracy and convenience are not surpassed by any. They have given entire satisfaction to those who have pur-chased, used and tested them. They are manufactured in the best manner, by experienced workmen, and warranted.
Purchasers will have the privilege of r turning them after

giving them a fairtrial, i not satisfied with them. In introducing the above scales to the notice of the public, the subscriber would say that it is with entire confidence that he will be able to meet the wishes and expectations of those who may favor him with their custom.

Please call and (xan ine them at the mannfactory No 8 Fulton st. (near the corner, rear of Commercial street, Boston,) where may be found, also, a good assortment of the Dear-born Patent Balances, Scale Beams, and most other kinds of

BANGOR SLATES.—For sale, a good assortment of on roofs if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other part of the country, at the lowest Boston prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH BORROWSCALE & SONS, No 52, Essex st., or at 71 Commercial st.

and the public that he has purchased the stock and stand of OTIS F. STONE & CO., No 77 and 79 Chamber street, opposite Poplar st. where he offers for sale a general assortment of Family Greecies, of the heat qualities. ment of Family Groceries, of the best qualities and hopes, with due exertion, to merit that patronage which has heretofore been so generously bestowed. CHARLES PARTRIDGE.

N. B .- Fresh Malaga Raisins, 61 cts. pr ib-old Raisins 3 & 4 cents pr lb. Other Groceries proportionably cheap. Goods sent to any part of the city. eptf

CHURCH LAMPS.—Just received an assortment of Bronzed Lumps, suitable for Meeting Houses, with 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 lights. These Lamps being well made, and exa, 10 and to lights, pressly adopted for the purpose, can be recommended. Also Pulpit Lamps, of a new patiern, to match the above. For sale at 123 Washington street, by JONES, LOWS, & BALL.

STOLEN, last evening, from No 35 Ann street, A RED THREE FOOT TRUNK, marked C. C., it was seen leing conveyed towards Broad street. The truck contained some Shoemaker's tools, a Black Dress Coat and Frock Coat, with about \$40 in silver. A reward of ten dollars will be paid on the recovery of the trunk and coments, by applying at \$5 App street. ARINA'S COLOGNE -100 doz Farina's Cologne-

the genuine article—just received and for sale wholesale and retail by BENJ. LORING & CO., Stationers, 122 Stat

CERMAN SILVER, in sheets and bars, on hand, an A. PIERCE.

POSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL PROAD-On and after Thuisday, the leth inst., the passerger trains will leave Poston and Providence as follows.

Accommodation Trains-Daily each way (Sundays except.)

ed.) at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

New York Trains—Leave Boston, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 12 o'clock M., viz: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur. days, by Railroad to Providence and Stonington, thence to New York by Stramboat. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by Railroad to

Providence, thence to New York, via Newport, by Steam-Leave Providence, daily. (Vondays excepted.) on the arrival of the passengers from New York at Providence. All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Merchandise, forwarded promptly.

DANIEL NASON, Master Transportation

RAILROAD LINE FOR NEW YORK.
OTICE.—For the accommodation of passengers from Boston to New York by the Steamers of the Boston and New York Transportation Company, the fare from Boston. New York Transportation Company, the fare from Boston to N. York by way of Providence and New York, and also hy way of the Stonington Railroad, will be received, until fur-ther notice, at the Ticket Office of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation at the Boston Depot. The Tickets is sued, on payment of the fare, to be delivered to the Captain

of the cabins of each Steamer will be found.

For further information apply to R. S PORTER, 47 Court street, or to D. NASON. Master of Transportation, at the depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

NOST NAND WORCESTER RAILROAD

Millbury Branch, Cars leave Millbury & before 7 A. M. and

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

TIME ALTERED.

N and after Menday, Oct 16th, the Passenger Trains will leave Lowell and Boston at 81 A. M. and 31 P. M.

The Boston and Lewell Railroad Corporation hereby give notice that they have adopted the following rules and regula-tions, in regard to their liability as carriers. First, as to Passengers .- All baggage to be at the sole risk of

Second, as to Freight .- This company will not be respon sible for any goods, merchandise, money, bank notes, or other articles, unless receipted for by the officer of the Company, appointed for that purpose norter any loss or injury, unless such as may arise by fire from the Locomotive Engines, or by the gress regligence of the Agents of the Company, nor for a greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package,

unless by special agreement.
All goods and merchandise shall be at the risk of the owners while in the Company's Sterc-houses.
ol3 CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent.

ANDOVER & HAVERHILL RAIL ROAD. HIE Passenger Trains will leave Boston in connection with the Lowell Trains, at the same hours, v z:—

8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
They will leave Haverhill at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Passengers can be conveyed by Rail Road between Haver hill, Andover and Lowell. Passengers taking the moving Trains at foston, will find on their arrival at flaverhill, coaches in readiness to convey them to Dover, Portsmouth and Newburyport, and all the intermediate towns

BOSTON AND PORTLAND RAILROAD LINE.

NEW arrangement between Poston and Port and via Haverhill, Exector and Fortsmouth, every day, (Sundays excepted.) The afternoon cars leave Boston at 3j 'clock, and arrive in Haverhill at 5j o'clock, P. M. 'The Stage will leave NEW arrangement between Pos-ton and Port and via Haverbill, Exe-

Haverhill at 8 o'clock, A. M. the next day, and arrive in Haverhill at 8 o'clock, A. M. the next day, and arrive in at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in liavethill the same evening. The Cars will be are Haverhill the next morning, at 8 o'clock, and ar ive in Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fire through, each way, \$5.50

Even Cartinges, always, in readiness on the arrival of the Extra Carriages always in readiness on the arrival of the

morning and evening Carsat Haverholl.
THOMAS NEWCOMB, Agent for the Northern and Eastern R. R. Stage Co.

A DAILY LINE OF STAGES

Leaves Boston for Greenfield And Albany, every day except Sunday, viz:

Leaves Wilde's General Stage of face, No 11 Elm street, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Templeton and Athol, at 3 o'clock A. M. and on Toesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 A. M. via Bolton, Lancaster and Barre. and Albany, every day except Sun-

the latest and highly approved method elizserting

Also a Daily Line to Keene and Brattleborough, via Lancas ter and Fitchburg.

C. FIELD, Agent, at Boston. C. SMEAD, Agent, at Greenfield,

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY. Dr B. T. PRESCOTT continues to perform all the necessary operations of the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation Dr P. having obtains

the mineral or incorrupt so recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he can not fail to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls. Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please cal

in I see specimens at office, corner of Hanover and Portland N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth,

European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly and REMOVAL.



INCORREPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH .- The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Boston for the liberal patronage he has received from them during weighing apparatus in use, for sale wholesale or retail, on the most liberal patronage he has received from their order most liberal terms.

N. B. Balances repaired in the best manners and warranted.

LYMAN LOCKE.

Tebro LYMAN LOCKE.

Tebro Manners and warranted by him daily, he is enabled to reduce his terms at least of percent on all operations from this date. The average price for the best Porcelain Teeth will be, on gold plate \$8, pivofs! to 1 50, filling and cleaning 75 cents to \$1, and all operations Bangor Slates, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 inch, and 14 by 8 inch, best ladies. They will be sold low, and laid on roofs if required, by experienced workmen, either in the years instructed several Dentists in this city, who are not

practising with great success.

CHARLES J. HOUPT, No 11 Whiter street.

N. B. A complete set of 24 teeth te masticate with east for a person that has as teeth, will be ready for inspection if one menth, and one houdred dollars will be paid on presentations.

BELLOWS FACTORY.

PERO IRON FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS. &c.—
Beston and Charlestown Bellows Manufactory —Massis
DREW & HIXON, Bellows Manufacturers, No 5 Haverhill street, urxt door to Mr Turner's Iron Foundry, near the Warren Bridge, Boston, has on hand and continue manufacturing an assortment of Smith's, Brazier's and House Bellows of every description, made on the most approved plans. Merchants and Captains supplied.

N. B. All Bellows seat from this Manufactory will be ware ranted. Smith's Bellows sentired.

ranted. Smith's Bellows repaired.

HEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST-AND Good as the Best.—The subscribers respectfully interest their friends and the public, that without prending to sell 10, 15 and 20 per cent, below cost, "agreeale to the present cry," will actually sell the following goods, viz:—account of the present cry," and actually sell the following goods, viz:—account of the present cry, and the present and second hand clothing, consisting of superfive fashionable sort uts, trock and dress coats, pantatoons and vests. Also surt uts, trock and dress coats, pantalocus ad vests atocks, bosoms, collars, glaves, suspenders and hose Gold and silver watches, jeweiry, guns, swords, fistols, nanical, surgical, n-albematical and musical instrurens, and a large assortment of tancy and other articles, cleager than any other assortment of tancy and varify store ico Coord dealer in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at their clothing and varity store 160 Condender in the city—at the

N. B. Economists are particularly inited to call before archasing elsewhere.

AMPS FRO STATIE MECIANICS' FAIR, at The subscribers, having purchased the Lamps exhibited at the late Fair, offer the same for the they are of superior flush and quality—the public are vited to call and exhibited the call and exh amine them at 128 Washington street JONS, LOWS & BALL.